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BATTLE IMMINENT IN VIRGINIA.

Meade's Army on Manassas Plains and Lee Across the Rappahannock.

Our Army Stripping for the Fight.

Rumor that the Battle Opened Yesterday at Bull Run.

OUR TRAINS ALL AT CENTREVILLE.

The Cavalry Operations of Saturday and Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The serpent passage of the Army of the Potomac has been reversed to the rear, and that army is stripping for fight. MEADE's position yesterday morning was on the south bank of the Rappahannock, his right flank resting on the eastern slope of the Bull Run mountain. Since then, however, he has falleb back to his neighborhood of Manassas junction. Lee's whole force has crossed the Rappahannock, and will, yesterday morning or now, be in MEADE's front. A battle this morning was considered imminent. Our trains had fallen all at Centreville.

LATER.

EIGHT A. M.—Rumors are rife that a general engagement began at daylight this morning on the old Bull Run battle-ground.

The command of the Army of the Potomac, of course, is vital. Gen. MEADE in his own mind has been compelled to give place to some other man. His removal from command seems to have been determined on. His successor is said to be Maj.-Gen. DAN. E. SICKLES.

THE FIGHTING SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The *Evening Star* says: "The whole of Gen. SYKES's division was ordered from Bealton Station Saturday, toward Culpepper, and arrived there at 4 o'clock P. M. Thence the Second brigade of the Second division, was ordered to Fox Mountain to support KILPATRICK, but finding that KILPATRICK did not need reinforcements, the brigade left on Sunday morning and rejoined the division at Culpepper. On Sunday night Gen. GREGG moved to Sulphur Springs, arriving at about 9 P. M. Monday morning two regiments, the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, were sent forward by Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the First Maine were sent out toward Little Washington to reconnoitre.

The last-named regiment encountered a larger force of the enemy just beyond Amoville, and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out, and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about 12 miles above Sulphur Springs.

About 10 o'clock Monday morning the enemy advanced on the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in the rear, when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where Gen. GREGG, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men, and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs.

After stubbornly contesting the ground for over two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so a heavy infantry force of the enemy was discovered on each flank, and at the same time three regiments of cavalry, having made a wide detour, attacked them in the rear. At this time the Tenth New-York was sent to the support of Gen. GREGG, and RIDER's battery M, Second United States artillery, opened on the rebel cavalry; but, owing to the short range of the guns, which were brass Napoleons, no serious damage was inflicted on the enemy by them.

The Fourth and Thirteenth were now pressed severely in front, and our centre broken, and at the same time they were attacked on each flank and in the rear. Our men cut their way through, and escaped across the river with heavy loss.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania was now dismounted and thrown out along the river banks, as skirmishers, while the Eighth was also dismounted and ordered to support the battery, which had only four short-range guns, and the enemy opened on us with some twenty pieces of artillery, but our troops gallantly held their ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy, and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road, the enemy following, but keeping at a respectful distance.

Col. GREGG had but two aids with him, Lieuts. MARSH and CURTIS, and both were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. Lieut. ANDREW, of the Fourth Pennsylvania; Maj. WILTSE, of the Eighth Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. KERRIGAN, of the First New-Jersey, and Maj. RUSSELL, of the First Maryland, were wounded. The loss of the Second brigade, it is thought, will amount to about 150 in killed, wounded and missing—the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments suffering the most severely.

Col. GREGG is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought his men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the Fourth and Thirteenth fought their way out of a precarious situation. He was at the head of his men in the thickest of the fight, and in several charges took the lead. During the engagement the rebels charged the battery, and captured several of the guns, but the First New-Jersey cavalry gallantly charged back, and recaptured the guns, which was immediately turned on them with good effect.

Our cavalry yesterday held the enemy in check, and there was some little skirmishing, one man being wounded while on picket last evening.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Exaggerated rumors were in circulation to-day of fighting on the south side of the Potomac. There seems to be no doubt of skirmishing among the cavalry, but nothing of the character of a general engagement. Up to 6 o'clock to-night no official dispatches has been received concerning the military movements of the day. Hence there is no reason to believe that we have met with any serious disaster.

AN ORDER BY GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The following General Order No. 91 has recently been issued from the Army of the Potomac:

The Major-General commanding deems it necessary to call under his command to paragraph 116 of the General Regulations for the army, it being as follows:

Paragraph 116.—Deliberations, or discussions of military men, having the object of conferring praise or censure on any mark of approbation towards their superiors, or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, are strictly prohibited.

This regulation has hitherto to a certain extent been practically disregarded in this army, but recent occurrences make it incumbent upon the Commanding-General to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements, and that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject, it is declared that meetings or conversations among officers and men for the purpose of expressing their regard for their superiors, or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapprobation of their superiors, or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulation and noticed accordingly.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Parties from the front report no excitement at Chattanooga. The rebel lines extended along the south bank of the Tennessee. Our supply trains are much annoyed by their sharpshooters, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, who pick off daily teamsters, mules and horses. Most of the army supplies are carried over the mountains by pack mules, on account of the difficult transportation.

The river is rising.

GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMISSARIAT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 3, 1863.

ORDERS NO. 3.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: You have made a grand and successful campaign; you have driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee. You crossed a great mountain range, placed yourselves on the banks of a broad river, crossed it in the face of a powerful opposing army, and created two other great impassable ranges at the only practicable places, within fifty miles between enemies. You constituted in the face of superior numbers; fought the combined armies of Bragg, which you drove from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, of Johnston's army from Mississippi, and the tried veterans of Longstreet's corps, and for two days held them at bay, giving them blow for blow, with heavy interest. When the day closed, you held the field, from which you withdrew in the face of overpowering numbers, to occupy the point for which you set out—Chattanooga.

You have accomplished the great work of the campaign; you hold the key of East Tennessee, of Northern Georgia, and of the enemy's minds of coal and iron.

Let these achievements console you for the regret you experience that arrivals of fresh hostile troops forbade your remaining on the field to renew the battle; let the rights of burying your gallant dead, and caring for your brave companions who lay wounded on the field. The losses you have sustained, though heavy, are slight, considering the odds against you, and the stake you have won.

You hold in your hands the substantial fruits of a victory, and deserve, and will receive, the honors and plaudits of a grateful nation, which asks nothing of even those who have been fighting us, but obedience to the Constitution and laws established for our own common benefit.

The General Commanding earnestly begs every officer and soldier of this army to unite with him in thanking Almighty God for His favors to us. He presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to all the officers and soldiers of this command for the bravery, patience and perseverance and the undaunted courage displayed by those who fought with such unflinching resolution.

Neither the history of this war, nor probably the annals of any battle, furnish a loftier example of obstinate bravery and enduring resistance to superior numbers—when troops, having exhausted their ammunition, retired to the bayonet, many times, to hold their positions against each odds—as did our left and centre, comprising troops from all the corps, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, at the battle of "Chickamauga."

(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The latest accounts of SHELBY's raiders say that they divided eight miles southwest of Arrow Rock yesterday morning. About 2,500 Federals were in pursuit, and had killed twelve rebels and lost four men.

A fight was reported on the Blackwater Monday evening, and a skirmish below Arrow Rock yesterday morning, but no particulars are given.

Gen. FISKE at Pilot Knob, reports that the expedition to Arkansas, met a body of rebels under HEAVER and CRANDALL at Pittman's Ferry, and killed 13 and captured a number, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and two Captains.

On the 7th Maj. WAYNE surprised a camp of rebels in Lawrence County, capturing 1 captain, 9 lieutenants and 56 privates and all the horses and arms, and destroying the camp.

The people of Lawrence County have organized to resist the rebel conscription. WALDO P. JOHNSON, Ex-United States Senator; has abandoned the organization of the Missouri State Guard.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 12.

Forces of rebel cavalry and artillery, reported at from 5,000 to 15,000 strong, have been threatening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for some days. Gen. HURLBURT's force has been constantly skirmishing with them, defeating every attempt to do serious damage. RYDERS, CHALMERS and LEE, are said to be in command under Joe Johnston.

Sunday morning, several culverts were destroyed in the vicinity of Germantown and Collierville. At 10 A. M., an attack was made by CHALMERS, with cavalry and artillery, reported 5,000 strong, upon the garrison at Collierville, (consisting of the Sixty-sixth Indiana infantry,) driving them into the fortifications and burning their contrabands.

During the fight, Maj.-Gen. SULLIVAN and Staff, with a detachment of the Thirteenth regulars arrived upon the train *en route* to Corinth. They dismounted, engaged the enemy, and repulsed him with heavy loss. The regulars lost 9 killed, 27 wounded and 6 missing. Col. ANDERSON's loss was about the same number.

One or two of his picket posts were captured before the fight. Lieut. EAMES, Ordnance Officer on Gen. SULLIVAN's Staff, and Ex. F. BUNER, telegraph operator, were wounded. Lieut. LEE, Seventh Illinois cavalry, was killed. Gens. CARR, SWEENY and HAYES are pursuing the retreating rebels toward the Tallahatchie River, and will punish them severely.

The railroad is repaired, and trains passed to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Dispatches from the western part of the State represent that SHELBY's rear was overtaken Monday near Boonsville, and a running fight kept up for several miles, resulting in the death of many rebels.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Admiral FOOTE has issued a very stringent order with the view of protecting the Government vessels and other property from fire by the incendiary; strict guards are to be kept, and all sentinels and watchmen to be armed with muskets and revolvers. Tugs are constantly passing in the harbor.

Monday night an artillery fight occurred at Dog Ford, in which the rebels were defeated, with a loss of twenty killed. The rebels then divided into four squads, one going toward Lexington, another toward Sedalia, and the other two on the intervening roads. Gen. BROWN was fighting the Sedalia squad, PRICE and HOLT were going toward Lexington, and Major LAZAR in the centre. COFFEY is reported badly

The rebels plundered everybody in Boonville, and stole all the horses along the route, leaving none for our troops.

A dispatch from Gen. BROWN, dated Marshall, Saline County, 13th, says: "After an hour's fight, we have whipped the rebels, capturing their artillery, a large number of small arms, part of their train, and killing a large number."

Dispatches say that BROWN's force is pursuing the rebels in all directions, but don't locate the battle. Our casualties are unknown.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON MORRIS ISLAND

Further Concerning the Attempt to Blow Up the New Ironsides.

The Damages to Her Comparatively Trifling.

A Large Reward Offered for Her Destruction.

Capture of Two Rebels who had Charge of the Infernal Machine.

Destitution and Prospective Starvation in Charleston.

FOUNDERING OF THE GUNBOAT MADGIE.

The U. S. transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Charleston Bar Oct. 11. We have received files of Port Royal papers and our special correspondence, which give further particulars of the late attempt to destroy the new *Ironsides* with a torpedo, and convey the gratifying intelligence that the vessel was not damaged as much as was at first supposed.

OUR SPECIAL MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

During the past week the firing from the rebel works on James and Sullivan's Islands has been regularly maintained at the average rate of about fifty shots per day. Wagner and Gregg, and the space between those two batteries, are the points of attack. As a general thing the fire is well directed, more than two-thirds of the projectiles striking at the desired spot. Our men have become used to the fire, and although it often happens that a shell is likely to explode in close proximity to a group of laborers, they will usually remain at their post rather than seek refuge in a bomb-proof or under an embankment. Morris Island will soon be in a complete state of defence, if not so already. Whether or no offensive operations are to be again instituted from this island has not yet been intimated, but, judging from the appearance of the forts and earthworks it would be safe to predict that such a course might be adopted to the indescribable consternation of the enemy.

A DARING ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE IRONSIDES.

By far the most startling event we have had occur for some weeks was a bold and an ingenious attempt on the part of the enemy, last Monday night, to blow up the frigate *Ironsides*. On the following morning I was enabled to gather a few particulars of the affair, and dispatch them by the steamer *Conticuseul*, but, as is usually the case in obtaining information of the movements of the fleet, it is necessary for the inquirer to wait something like forty-eight hours after the event has happened before a detailed and truthful account can be elicited. Whether the party is on shore or with the fleet, the result is nearly the same—the difference, if any, being in favor of *terra firma*, for now it is definitely decided that news of whatever transpires among the fleet, reaches the shore before it is received by the Admiral on the flagship. For the reasons above stated, the accounts given by the officers of the *Wabash* to the passengers of the *Arago*, when the latter, on her way to Hilton Head, called off Charleston Bar, which accounts were sent North the next day, are meagre and erroneous so far as referring to the damage sustained by the *Ironsides*.

In giving a connected history of the event, I will state that the first intimation received by Gen. TERRY, commander of the forces on Morris Island, that anything unusual was going on at the front, was the sound of musketry proceeding from the direction of Cummings' Point. At the time of the firing Gen. TERRY was at the lower end of the island, a distance of four miles from the Point, and consequently, was not able to determine immediately but that the firing was occasioned by an attack on his own pickets. This was 9 o'clock in the evening. Of course, an orderly was sent from the front as soon as possible, who brought the intelligence to Gen. TERRY that the firing proceeded from the *Ironsides*, which was lying off Cummings' Point, a distance of 1,000 yards; and Sullivan's Island, 1,000 yards. The night was dark, and the cause of the firing could not then be ascertained, nor was it ascertained by the land officers until the next morning, when they learned that the *Ironsides* had been attacked by the rebels and was injured by the explosion of a torpedo—nothing further. In the meantime, and before it was known at headquarters that the land pickets were not attacked, Gen. TERRY ordered his entire force under arms, preparatory to entering into an engagement. The alarm was signaled to Gen. VOGDES on Folly Island, who also issued an order for his troops to be in readiness to resist an attack. Thus, all the troops comprising the two commands on the two islands were expecting to be marched forward into battle. At 11 P. M., two hours after the first alarm had been given, the cause having been learned to be confined wholly to the navy, and, it being apparent that no assistance could be rendered by the troops, the commands on the two islands were ordered to repair to their quarters, where they remained undisturbed for the balance of the night. Now, another incident also occurred at 11 P. M., and it by no means forms an unimportant portion of the proceedings. The flagship *Philadelphia*, having on board Admiral DAHLGREN and several of his Staff officers, had been safely anchored in Lighthouse Inlet for—I will not say how many days. On the night in question, the flagship was still in the inlet. At the hour indicated, it is alleged by persons who profess to be well informed in this matter—I, myself, was on Folly Island that night—that Admiral DAHLGREN sent an officer to Gen. TERRY to inquire what was the trouble among the fleet. If the public insists upon the facts in regard to the matter—and of course it does—I shall be obliged to further state that the flagship, with Admiral DAHLGREN on board, left Charleston harbor for Hilton Head at a very questionable time. It is not my province to assert specifically that a certain man is fitted or unfitted for a certain position, but I merely relate what I have every reason to consider neglects, and expect the reader to decide as to the question of merit or demerit with reference to the party concerned. If the public decides that the flagship of a fleet threatening so important a point as Charleston is properly stationed when anchored in an inlet like Lighthouse Inlet, a bar interposing between the flagship and the remainder of the fleet, so that it would be impossible for the former to join the latter only twice in twenty-four hours, or in other words, each high tide, the only chance to communicate with the fleet being by means of flag signals, and taking into consideration the fact that the Admiral is so completely isolated from his vessels that the commander of each would be obliged to act upon his own judgment in case of an attack without any advice whatever from the Admiral, then I shall coincide in that opinion. To proceed with the account of the attack on the *Ironsides*, I will continue by stating that the next day—not the morning—revealed some faint relief to the effect of the previous night. It appears the enemy had thoroughly planned the attack long before he put it into execution. He fitted out a small steam craft, having a smoke-stack, and partly submerged in the water. This craft propelled a torpedo. The craft and the torpedo were armed, so that the explosion of the latter would unavoidably cause the destruction of the former. It is supposed that the craft, with the torpedo attached, was towed from Charleston as far as Sumter, and then left to pursue its own course. The infernal machine then floated down toward the *Ironsides*, and subsequently the torpedo struck the *Ironsides* at about midships, causing a terrific explosion, but not damaging the vessel to any serious extent. According to all accounts, the *Ironsides* is as good to-day for action as she ever was, and if called upon would not be hindered in taking part in an engagement. The torpedoist craft to which the torpedo was attached was blown to atoms, and with it two out of four rebels who volunteered to engineer it down. The two rebels found floating on the water after the explosion, and who were picked up by a boat's crew from the *Ironsides*, are Lieut. GRESSER, formerly of the United States Navy, and sailing under TOOMBS. These two officers declare that the expedition was one prompted by desperation. The citizens of Charleston are pinched for the simple necessities of life, and unless the harbor can be forced so as to admit vessels laden with supplies, the most serious consequences will ensue. Before reaching the *Ironsides* the rebel craft was hailed by the officers of the deck ten separate times, but no answer was given him. The craft pushed on until within half the range of the ironclad, when one of the rebels shot the officer of the deck, but did not inflict a severe wound. In the morning, a few pieces of board was all that could be found of the rebel machine and its torpedo. We congratulate ourselves that we still have the old faithful *Ironsides* in our view. To its heroic services are we indebted for many brilliant features of this campaign. Would that we had a man at the helm of the fleet who would permit the *Ironsides* and the monitors to cope with the enemy instead of lying off the forts to be the objects of every torpedo experiment which the rebels may choose to put forward.

GEN. GILLMORE AT HILTON HEAD.

On Tuesday, at 12 M., Gen. GILLMORE, accompanied by two members of his Staff, proceeded to Hilton Head on board the commodious steamer *Sun Defiant*. The trip was made in eight hours, and was fully appreciated by the General, who, although he went to the Head on a matter of necessity, combined pleasure with the stern duties of the hour. On Thursday, the General, accompanied by Lt. Col. ELWELL, Chief Quartermaster, and Lieut. Col. HALL, Provost-Marshal-General, proceeded to Seabrook, where he remained till dark, and then returned to Hilton Head in season to dine on board the steamer *Arago*, at the invitation of her hospitable captain, H. A. GARDNER. At 11 P. M., the same night, he left for Morris Island, arriving at that point at 6 A. M. the next morning. A band of music was on board the *Sun Defiant*, and from time to time, both on the forward and return trip, discoursed delightful music.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN TAKES A TRIP TO BAY POINT.

On Tuesday, Admiral DAHLGREN also took a short leave of absence to visit Bay Point. On Wednesday morning, when the flagship was discovered off Hilton Head, it created considerable surprise, it being known the fleet had been attacked Monday night, and, perhaps, in imminent danger of being attacked again at any moment. The Admiral returned to Charleston Bar this morning. While at Bay Point he was visited by Gen. GILLMORE, who went over from Hilton Head, on the steamer *Achilles*. WHIT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The correspondent of the *American* writes from Charleston Harbor as follows:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

On Monday night last, a daring but unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to destroy the frigate *New-Ironsides*, lying near Fort Moultrie, by a torpedo. They employed for this purpose a small and very swift steamer, cigar-shaped, and showing but a very small portion above the water. She was manned by a crew of four persons, consisting of Lieut. GRESSER, who was the Commander of the party, an engineer named TOOMBS, a fireman named SCOTT, and a pilot, whose name is unknown at the present writing.

This steamer eluded the picket boats of our fleet by passing close in to the shore of Sullivan's Island. She then made directly for the harbor, and came up to the *Ironsides*, without attracting any attention. She struck the vessel fairly amidships, exploding a torpedo containing sixty pounds of rifle powder at the moment of contact. The rebel steamer was undoubtedly sunk, either by the force of the collision or by our shot. Lieut. GRESSER jumped overboard and swam to a tender. He and the fireman, SCOTT, are now prisoners on board the guard-ship.

Lieut. GRESSER was formerly in our navy. He says that the explosion of the torpedo drove the steamer under so that the water ran into her smoke-stack and put out her fires. The torpedo was suspended to the bows of the rebel vessel so as to strike the *Ironsides* under the water. The explosion was severely felt on the *Ironsides*, but no material damage was done to her hull, engine or armament. One man had his leg broken, and one of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down, an injury which can be repaired here.

The *Ironsides* was immediately prepared for action by Capt. ROWAN, and she is now as effective for offensive operations as ever. She is now regarded here as torpedo-proof. She opened fire with musketry on the rebel vessel, and in a few minutes fired two of her larger guns. A musket-shot fired from the rebel steamer dangerously wounded Ensign CHARLES HOWARD, of the *Ironsides*, who was officer of the deck at the time. The bottom of the *Ironsides* has been examined by divers, and found to be wholly uninjured.

The rebel engineer TOOMBS, formerly of our navy, and the pilot of the rebel steamer are supposed to have been drowned.

On Tuesday night it was supposed that the rebels meditated a second attack on the *Ironsides*. A boat of the same kind, believed to have been a small steamer, approached our picket line, but was discovered and driven off after some firing.

The rebels greatly dread the *Ironsides*, and it is said that the people of Charleston have offered a reward of $50,000 in gold for her destruction.

Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN have both paid a brief visit to Port Royal. While there Gen. GILLMORE visited the flagship with a band and serenaded the Admiral. This incident shows how little there is in the story of ill feeling between these two distinguished officers. They are and always have been in hourly intercourse by signals.

There has been the usual firing during the past week, principally by the rebel batteries. Gen. GILLMORE occasionally replies to the James Island batteries, or throws a shell into Fort Sumter.

The signs are encouraging for a renewal of active operations.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
VIA WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

The United States transport *Fish-Kat*, from Charleston the 10th inst., arrived here this morning. She had in tow the gunboat *Madgie* for repairs, which sank off Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday last. All her men were saved.

On the night of the 6th another attempt was made to destroy the *Ironsides*. The enemy were discovered and driven off.

A heavy reward is said to have been offered by the citizens of Charleston for the destruction of the *Ironsides*.

Active operations are daily expected.

From the Port Royal New South, Oct. 10.

ARRIVAL OF A DESERTER.—A very intelligent negro, belonging to a regiment of Georgia Volunteers, came over from Pocotaligo on our picquets on Port Royal Island last Wednesday. He was voted for as a commissioner for the Sheetmakery of his company a few days ago, but being defeated in his operations by a more wealthy candidate, who subsidized the men, he concluded to quit. According to his statement, three thousand men are now stationed at Pocotaligo, guarding the railroad. This deserter says that the noise of the bombardment which the rebels maintain upon Battery Gregg and Fort Wagner is distinctly heard each day at Pocotaligo.

THE SEARCHER OF CALHOUN DISCOVERED.—It will be noticed as a most singular coincidence, that one of the 15 historic shells recently thrown into Charleston City by Gen. GILLMORE, shattered the statue erected some years since in front of the Court-house of the doomed municipality, in commemoration of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Decided Success of the Union Ticket Everywhere.

COPPERHEADS CRUSHED.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

M. T. Raymond, Esq.:

The Copperheads, with marked pertinacity, profess still to claim the victory, but CURTIN is certainly elected by a satisfactory majority, more likely, in the judgment of those here best informed, to be above then below twenty thousand. It may possibly be less, though the returns show large Union gains in nearly all the Union counties. PULESTON.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

FORNEY'S *Press* figures up CURTIN's majority at 21,762, with 41 counties to hear from, which in 1860 gave 16,363 majority for CURTIN.

Pulaski County gives 204 majority for WOODWARD.

Wayne County, complete, gives WOODWARD 600.

Northampton County, complete, gives WOODWARD 2,100.

BATH, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

A national salute is now being fired in honor of the Union victory yesterday in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Wayne County gives Woodward 550 majority; Susquehanna gives Curtin 1,700 majority; Cumberland gives Woodward 500 or 600 majority; Berks gives Woodward 6,000 majority; Carbon gives Woodward 500 majority; Bucks gives Woodward 400 majority; Lehigh (complete) gives Woodward 1,600 majority.

Allegheny County gives Curtin 7,000 majority.

Philadelphia gives 6,500 majority for Curtin. Lehigh County, complete, gives Woodward 1,600 majority.

THE VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA:

STATE OFFICERS.

Wards.	Curtin. Union.	Curtin. Opp.	Woodward. Union.	Woodward. Opp.	SUPREME JUDGE. Agnew. Union.	SUPREME JUDGE. Lowrie. Opp.
1	2212	2160	1765	1363		
2	2003	2128	2081	2129		
3	1124	1095	—	—		
4	2215	1708	675	1668		
5	1148	1360	1163	1324		
6	1867	1122	1078	1122		
7	2078	1323	2100	1329		
8	1504	1061	1546	1105		
9	1677	1400	1680	1401		
10	2344	1019	2250	1023		
11	952	1368	937	1391		
12	1268	2160	1067	2208		
13	1977	1175	1909	1179		
14	2215	1256	2112	1263		
15	2007	1507	1907	1507		
16	1509	1350	1369	1509		
17	1702	1250	1706	1240		
18	2138	1268	2281	1173		
19	2154	2230	2139	2219		
20	2964	2406	2944	2450		
21	1456	1015	1442	1234		
22	1805	1017	1869	1024		
23	1710	1250	1695	1262		
24	2104	1606	1945	1517		
25	797	1149	763	1145		
Total	43,764	37,272	40,950	35,141		
	37,372					
	6521					

The vote for Governor is the only one complete in the city vote as published by us.

THE RESULT.

From the Bulletin of last Evening.

ANDREW G. CURTIN has been reelected by a very large majority, and loyal Iowa Banner leaves the traitor VALLANDIGHAM so far behind that he may congratulate himself that he is in a foreign country, where his mortification may not be witnessed by American citizens.

The canvass for Governor in Pennsylvania was one of the most spirited ever known. The Copperhead managers resorted to every trick, every deception, and every falsehood to carry the State for WOODWARD. He himself abandoned his former expressed opinions in order that he might obtain votes, and on the day before the election Gen. MCCLELLAN, in a weak moment, was persuaded to abandon his very proper reserve, and write a letter in favor of WOODWARD, which, it was hoped, would influence many votes. Colonizing was attempted on a stupendous scale, and even soldiers of the rebel army were brought into Pennsylvania, placed on the Assessors' rolls and their taxes paid by Democratic politicians, in order to make a majority against CURTIN. These and all their other desperate expedients have failed miserably. ANDREW G. CURTIN has been reelected, and we believe that the Legislature of the State will show a handsome Union majority.

Loyal Philadelphians have reason to be proud of their city. It has given a majority of nearly 7,000 for CURTIN and the whole Union ticket, and in its local government there will be once more a majority of Union men. The city and county offices voted for have been given to Union men, and there is a Union Senator and a majority of Union men in the representative delegation. For this result, so glorious to the city, the State and the Union, we have all reason to rejoice. Every man who has labored to produce it may congratulate himself. We must acknowledge that all that has been rendered by the thousands of loyal Democrats who voted with us; and we must also not forget the services of distinguished men of other States who labored in the canvass. The reward of their and our exertions has been won, and Pennsylvania has wiped out the stain of the defeat of last year, and announced to the world that she rejects and repudiates the doctrines of the peace-at-any-price men, and will make no compromise with the rebels. The moral effect of the victories yesterday will be felt in the North, in the South and in Europe. President LINCOLN will find his hands strengthened, and will go on more bravely than ever in his great work of suppressing the rebellion.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

To Jane W. Forney, Esq.:

Thanks for your telegram. All honor to the Keystone State! She upheld the Federal arch in June, and, with steel and cannon shot, drove rebel invaders from her soil; and, now, in October, she has again rallied for the Union, and overwhelmed the foe at the ballot-box.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Hamilton County gives Brough 6,300 majority, 18 of 20 counties Brough has 27,315 majority. Gain over last year, 23,380.

The returns thus far indicate that BROWN is elected by a majority of from 40,000 to 50,000 with large gains on the vote received by TOD.

The following are some of the majorities for BROWN:

Hamilton County	6,300	Cuyahoga County	5,000
Warren County	2,200	Erie County	1,700
Clark County	1,500		

Columbus and Dayton are yet to be heard from; the latter, it is supposed, will go for VALLANDIGHAM.

Thirty-five counties give Brough 27,325 majority; gain, 20,275.

VOTE OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The votes polled in Fort Federal Hill yesterday by the Ohio soldiers, were 9 for Vallandigham and 119 for Brough.

VOTE OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the United States Hospital here stood: BROUGH, 26; VALLANDIGHAM—nothing.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the Invalid corps, at the Elmira Barracks, was taken to-day, and it resulted in 62 votes for BROUGH, and one for VALLANDIGHAM.

IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12:30 A. M.

Returns from the Iowa election come in slowly. Davenport Township gives Stone, Republican, for Governor, 700 majority; a gain of 302 over last year's vote.

In Scott County Stone's majority will probably reach 1,200.

The following are reported majorities: Pottawattamie County, 160 for Stone; Jasper County, 400 for Stone; Polk County, 150 for Stone; Desmoines, 14 majority for Tuttle; Keokuk, 125 for Stone; Cedar Rapids, 225 for Stone.

Dubuque City gives the Republican candidate for Sheriff 63 majority. The vote for Governor is not counted. The county will probably be Democratic by 200 or 400.

Muscatine City gives Stone 56 majority, a Republican gain of 150. The County will probably give 250 majority for Stone.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

An election was held yesterday for members of the Legislature. As near as can be ascertained, the present House will stand 27 Unionists to 12 Democrats. The Council will stand 8 Union to 5 Democrats. The Territorial Auditor and Treasurer are "Opposition."

THE VOTE OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The vote for City Council, to-day, was very light. There was no opposition, except a few independent candidates. All the regular nominees were elected, except in the Seventh and Twentieth Wards, where Independents were elected.

All are unconditional Union men.

REJOICINGS AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Cannon are firing and bonfires are blazing here this evening, in consequence of the Union victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Union men are holding a jubilee at Doolittle Hall, which is largely attended, and where speakers are glorifying over the result.

SOLDIER'S VOTE.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers at this post is, Brough, 66; Vallandigham, 4.

The vote of the Iowa troops is as follows: Stone, 38; Tuttle, 5. The Fourteenth Iowa at Columbus, Ky., voted as follows: Stone, 298; Tuttle, 58. The balance of the ticket carried was strongly Republican.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

The *Advertiser* of last evening says Gen. Theodore RUNYON, the Democratic candidate, and for several years City Counsel, was elected Mayor by a majority of about 900—a Democratic loss, compared with the vote for Auditor in 1862, of over 2,000 votes, and with that for Mayor in 1861, of 700. Compared with the majority for Water Commissioner last year, the loss is over 1,000. In November last, Parker for Governor had 1,507 majority and Perry for Congress had 1,261.

Political Rejoicings.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

An impromptu torchlight procession was got up last night, by the Unionists, rejoicing over the result of the elections. To-night there will be a grand procession, with fire-works, &c., and an address by Hon. GERRIT SMITH.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Steamer *America* arrived here this afternoon from New-York, having on board Gen. DIX, Judges HILTON, MONCRIEFF, MORRIS, ROBERTSON and BURNETT, also Hon. Mr. HOBOS of the Treasury Department, Col. F. E. HOWE, Mrs. Gen. BANKS, and 150 other excursionists. They are bound to Norfolk, and will return from there direct to New-York.

Steamer *New-York* will leave here to-morrow for City Point, in charge of Major MUSGROVE.

United States propeller *Vidette* arrived to-day from Newbern. No news.

The Rebel Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The rebel steamer *Lee* narrowly escaped capture off Wilmington. She was seen by two blockaders, which immediately pursued her, firing several shots. One shell passed through her forward, and exploded inside, injuring three of her crew. The passengers describe the firing as "right sharp."

The R. E. *Lee* had several naval officers on board on their way to England, for the purpose of bringing out some vessels building there. She discharged here, and will leave for Dixie soon.

Another Enrollment.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Provost-Marshal-Generals of the Northern, Southern and Western Divisions of this State have been ordered to commence a new enrollment in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Districts, as soon as practicable.

From the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The latest reports received from the Upper Potomac, are that the anticipations of a rebel cavalry raid at Martinsburgh was occasioned by the approach of the National cavalry, which were taken for rebels.

The Ohio road is all right, and trains are running as usual.

The Steamship Africa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The steamships *Alpha* and *Merlin* have left this port for St. Johns, N. F., to bring on the passengers, mails, and cargo of the steamship *Africa*.

The steamship *Olympus*, upon her arrival, will be ordered to Boston to take the place of the *Africa*, to leave that port on the 20th inst.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution* for Panama, carrying 100 passengers, and $400,000 in treasure for England, $255,000 for New-York and $515,000 for Panama. The latter was shipped by KOSTRITZKY's agent, and is supposed to be a part of a general arrangement for paying the French troops in

How we are Made to Appear in the Eyes of Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A year ago at this time being in Europe, among a people of a strange tongue, I came to be a reader of the London Times. I was soon confounded by the malignant spirit toward our country, only and wantonly manifested in its columns. In attacks upon our egotist, our Government, the acts of the Administration, the person of our Chief Magistrate, the courage of our soldiers, and the temper and the designs of our loyal people. My veneration for old England might enable me to bear long with this sentiment; but I felt sure that our countrymen generally, and especially the Democratic party, would at length become irritated to a degree, that blood and wounds must necessarily come of it. Regarding a war with Great Britain of all others most detrimental to our common humanity next after this horrible rebellion, I ventured, though a stranger, to remonstrate with the London Times, in the Holy Name, and in regard to British interests, with little success. It is true, but with an honest love of my country and of humanity, sure that if the temper of the London Times was the temper of the British nation, nothing on earth could prevent in due time a deadly collision of arms between the two countries, to the great detriment of both, and of the human family.

The London Times now, and the British nation, are giving the world pleasing signs of a better mind and kindlier disposition toward our country. But in New-York certain newspapers, some eminent men and many native and foreign-born citizens, are in the habit of daily pouring upon our Government, our Chosen rulers, their aims and designs, their supporters and voters, sentiments of distrust, malignity and abuse so nearly akin to the language and spirit lately familiar in the columns of the British Press, that one cannot help fearing they arise from a mutual source—self-exaltation, at the expense of our common humanity. No mortification is endured by an American in Europe, greater than to hear one of our own countrymen slandering our President, our army, our navy, our Cabinet officers, and our country, among strangers.

With most feelings of shame and sorrow, then, on landing in this City, did I hear our Governor, on the 4th of July last, harangue against our Government in a season of deepest distress; triumph in mockery over the broken promise that by this time we should have taken both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. And hear him, without one hope expressed for our cause, or one cheer for the National arms, or one whisper against the rebels and traitors, arraign the Government for tyranny, for abuse of power, for violation of the Constitution, and threaten it with open resistance here, at the very time Lee was ravaging Pennsylvania, and turning back from the slaughter of thousands at Gettysburgh! The Governor filled his mouth with words suitable on that day to the columns of the London Times, and the vast concourse of hearers applauded! If my fellow-citizens of this stamp seem to be yet hesitating whether of the two to choose—the prostration of this great rebellion, or of our National Administration, I very few among us seem to be more anxious to recover a traitor than to save the life one hour of a patriotic citizen; to be more furious against the "despotism" of our President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, than against the bloody treason of JEFFERSON DAVIS! They are blind to the highest energy which has sustained our country in peace with foreign Powers, while raising an army of a million of men, with the money to pay and support them; building a navy of the first class, winning back the larger part of rebellious, and holding the remainder with a strong grasp; while those who aid the hand to discount tyranny and ruin on every side of us, accept over the Dixie border. There seems to be in their eyes rest and safety, under the protecting wings of constitutional liberty.

That foreigners take this opportunity of our country's agony to heap contumely upon its Administration, power and institutions, is wounding to our heart. That foreigners despair of the Republic, count it already discovered in fragments, and as what they can to have it so, is very provoking. But what! that it should be found with them while our own fellow-citizens disturb the Government, revile its administration, encourage its enemies, throw every obstacle in the way of its operations, openly preaching and foreshowing the way which Lee's army and the July riots were boldly taking for the overthrow of our country and of our City? We need to correct the manners of our own countrymen while we rebuke non-resident strangers to our institutions.

In the sorrow and sadness of the hour over the wounds inflicted by our fellow-citizens upon the heart of our country, we can cheerfully forgive malignant foreigners. A great change has come over the London Times. May we not hope to see a still greater change in the language and manners of our own dear countrymen of the opposition, and even in rebellion? I trust so. Few men are mere politicians—all naturally love their country. On that natural love we may safely rely, under God, for the support and defence of our Government against all its enemies. *Be it our part not to bury that love deep under hard names, but to arouse it into lively action by sound words, showing the excellent temper of the American, contrasted with the late malignant spirit of the London Times.*

JUSTICE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Conference between Tammany and Mozart.

The Committees of Conference appointed by Tammany and Mozart, for the purpose of effecting an organization between the two parties, met last evening at Tammany Hall, to heal their alienations. The Committees consisted of one of each party from each Ward. Upon an organization being effected, a sub-committee of five from each of the general conference committees present were appointed to report a basis of agreement, who, after a short deliberation, reported the following programme: Tammany to take the Fourth and Seventh Senatorial Districts, and the First, Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts; Mozart to take the remaining Districts.

After a short debate, the Report was adopted, and a call of the General Committee of Tammany was issued for Friday evening, at 8½ o'clock, to hear and act upon the Report.

The Mozart Conference Committee, having been empowered by the General Committee to make nominations, will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for purpose of making their nominations, at their room in Mozart Hall.

County Substitute and Ratier Committee.

This Committee yesterday reopened the case of the drafted men of Col. HALL's new regiment, and the result was as foreshadowed in the TIMES a few days ago—the admission of their claims upon the proof furnished by Col. HALL that Gov. SEYMOUR had accepted his regiment into the State service previous to August 15.

Substitutes were discharged yesterday and the day before. One leading broker had so many that he could not find principals enough for them. He very gladly accepted manager's papers, to furnish substitutes for them, without the slightest charge to the conscript. Yesterday morning a Sycman from the fourth district told the old story of inability to a get a substitute, and the words were but just out of his mouth when a broker's messenger stepped up and begged for his papers. With all this good fortune at hand, the freeman seemed indifferent about having a substitute sworn in for him.

Over and Terminer.

BEFORE JUSTICE BARNARD.

The Court opened at the usual hour, and the Grand Jury having come in, presented another large batch of indictments.

The prisoners who were to be arraigned under the indictments just found were sent for, but on account of the great delay at the prison in getting them ready to bring into Court, the District-Attorney moved that the arraignments be postponed to Friday, the 16th.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday morning.

The Burning of Wilson's Bakery.

MRS. LARKIN ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Mr. ALEXANDER SIPPRON, one of the persons recently arrested on the complaint of Mrs. MARGARET LARKIN, charged with having been concerned in setting fire to WILSON's bakery, on the night of the 1st of January last, appeared yesterday before Justice QUACKENBOSS, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint of perjury against her. Mr. SIPPRON's affidavit set forth that on the 21st day of September last, during the examination before Justice DOWLING, Mrs. L. testified that the saw him on the day the bakery was burned; that he was in and out of the bakery repeatedly on that day; that she saw him getting out of a light wagon at the place in question, and, furthermore, that she saw him with straw in his hands, the straw having tar, or some other combustible material spread over it. After the straw was lighted, she saw Mr. SIPPRON set fire to the stairs, baskets, &c.

Mr. SIPPRON avers that these statements of Mrs. L. are wickedly and maliciously false, and that in preferring to them in a Court of Justice she has committed deliberate perjury. Mr. DAVID E. BOND, of No. 134 East Fifteenth-street, also made an affidavit, in which he stated that he knew of Mr. SIPPRON.

Mrs. LARKIN was arrested yesterday at her residence, 455 Greenwich-street, by Officer COYLE, of the Police Court. The prisoner was committed by Justice QUACKENBOSS, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer the charge of perjury. Bail was not forthcoming, and she was taken to the Tombs. She expressed great indignation at the manner in which she was taking, and said that now she would have an opportunity to prosecute Mr. WILSON for false imprisonment.

Cricket.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICANS.

This match was commenced yesterday on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, the English going first to the wicket, and toward night great success had been made on both sides by some very pretty play, the Americans particularly distinguishing themselves by their fielding and BUTLER and BARLOW's bowling. The match will be continued to-day at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW DODGE.—Last week a man entered the cigar-store of Mr. COEX, on Broadway, while that gentleman had gone to dinner. He made inquiry of the lad in charge for Mr. COEX, and especially whether that was his usual hour for dinner, having, as he with apparent impatience said, called the day before, and not found him in. He was answered aye! Mr. A few days since he called at the store at the same hour, and when Mr. COEX came again at dinner, exclaiming when he came in, as though addressing Mr. COEX, that he (Mr. COEX) had not sent those cigars home." On finding the gentleman not in, he appeared annoyed, and told the boy that he had bought and paid for six boxes of cigars, which his employer had promised to send to No. 20 Lispenard-st. before 11 A. M. Looking around, he recognized a pile of six boxes as the same he had bought, and he would take them home himself, and called for twine. The lad, off his guard by this matter-of-fact air, gave it. The man coolly tied the boxes together, put them under his arm and marched off, and that was the last seen of him or of the $60 worth.

THE LATE THEFT OF SILKS IN BROADWAY.—Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, assisted by Officer WOOTHERSON, yesterday, arrested WM. LAWS on suspicion of being one of the persons who, on Saturday night last, robbed the store of GREEN BIRD & Co., in Broadway, of silk dress goods to the amount of about $5,000. Capt. WOOD, of the Eleventh Precinct, has also arrested a young man who says his name is HENRY PAINE, on suspicion of being one of the gang engaged in the burglary. They were both committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING. The Police know there are old offenders. Some information was received last evening which will probably lead to the recovery of the silks.

FATAL FERRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CLARKE, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of MARY FARRON, aged 27 years, who died on Tuesday night from injuries received on Sunday last by being crushed between a Jersey City Ferry-boat and the dock. Deceased was coming from New-Jersey to this City. When the boat came up to the bridge she attempted to step off. Just at the moment the boat receded and her foot slipped, and her right leg was caught and crushed in a horrible manner. The victim resided at No. 420 Water-street.

DESERTION OF A CHILD.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Officer DAVOY, of the Seventh Precinct, brought to the Station-house a female child, which he found under the stoop of No. 140 Madison-street. To the child's clothing there was pinned the following note: "This child is not christened. She is three weeks old. I am not able to raise her, and I know this is the best place for her. Excuse me; for if it is in my power, I will send her something." The child was sent to the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

KILLED BY A FALL.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German, named EDWARD KEIMA, a clerk in the employ of Mr. J. F. KIDD, of No. 228 Pearl-street, fell from the fourth story of that house to the main floor, and was instantly killed. Deceased went up for the purpose of driving some nails, and while thus at work lost his hold. He had been in this country but a few weeks, and yesterday was the first day he had been in Mr. KIDD's employ. Coroner NUGENT held an inquest on the body. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Yesterday FRANK DEBENEW, an emigrant runner well known to the Police, was held to bail for good behavior. He had the night before been arrested by Officer MCWILLIAMS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for gross vulgarity and disorderly conduct at the Chambers-street Depot, on arrival of Albany train. This is a step in the right direction. The depots of the City need cleansing of this kind of annoyance.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CELLIN on the body of an unknown man, aged about 50 years, found in the water at the foot of Hubert-street, North River. The deceased had been in the water about a week. He was 5 feet 6 inches in height, medium build, had long dark hair mixed with gray, black frock coat, checked vest and striped pants.

LITERARY.—CARLETON, of this City, has in press, and will publish in November, a novel by ERNE SARGENT, founded on facts communicated by Gen. BUTLER, Gov. SEYMOUR and others, showing the existence of white slaves in New-Orleans. The novel takes its significant name of *Peculiar* from one of the characters, an escaped slave, who had received from a drunken overseer the name of Peculiar Institution.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT.—Col. N. B. LORD's cavalry regiment arrived here yesterday morning from Sackets Harbor, and after a rest at the Park Barracks, left in the afternoon for Washington. They have not yet been furnished with horses. The men were nearly all over the average weight and height—as a whole, the *largest* cavalry regiment that has passed through here.

BELLEVUE MEDICAL HOSPITAL.—The Fall term commenced yesterday at Bellevue College, with appropriate observances. The lecture-room was filled with an interested audience. Prayer by Rev. Dr. DUTTON was followed by addresses from Prof. SMITH, SIDNEY DERAND, Esq., and Prof. DOWNES. The opening lectures were subsequently delivered at the Island Hospital by Profs. HAMILTON and SATER.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On the 13th inst., the Surgeons of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, reported to the Board of Directors 320 additional patients with diseases of the eye, since the last quarterly report, and over 10,000 since its organization.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.—The Carmine-st. Presbyterian Church, generally known as the West Presbyterian Church, is in process of demolition. The site is to be occupied by tenement-houses. The church was built in 1830, and is consequently one of the oldest church edifices in that part of the City.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Managers of the different Railroads in New-York and the West will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel today. One very interesting subject to the public, it is thought will be discussed, and that an increase of fare.

ANOTHER VISIT TO THE INSTITUTIONS.—Another visit to the Institutions will be made this morning, the Russian Admiral and his officers very quietly "coming" them, in company with the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Williamsburgh.

ANOTHER DRAFT-ENROLLMENT ORDERED IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—On Tuesday noon Provost-Marshal MINDER received orders from Washington to prepare for making a new enrollment in his district, which comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the five country towns of Kings County. The original number called for was about 4,000, but the number was increased on the representation of Gov. SEYMOUR, who thought the proportion excessive. As a result, this second enrollment is ordered to be made under the superintendence of State agents, appointed by the Governor, or that all may be known to be correct. And if the former enrollment is found to be right, neither draft will be necessary to make up the deficiency now existing in the district.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Oct. 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 2664, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 19, on demurrer calendar: 208, 226, 227, 317, 322, 324, 326, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346. Fact.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 799, 779, 879, 924, 961, 807, 2011, 1811, 833, 2072, 2073, 2077, 2074, 2081, 2082. *Part II.*—Nos. 896, 906, 1026, 1784, 2018, 1314, 2366, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2409, 2412, 2406.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

BURNING THE BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner St. George and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the [illegible] on April 28, [illegible], off New Inlet, N. C., [illegible] appeared to contest. The evidence [illegible] testified that he [illegible] the vessel registered at Charleston, [illegible] in 1860. The shipping papers denoted [illegible] supposed to be for a voyage from St. George [illegible] Baltimore, and thence to the West Indies. The captain stated that a gunboat had [illegible] the vessel off Baltimore, on April 16. The master of the vessel testified that they knew Wilmington was blockaded; that the vessel was on April 23 boarded by a United States vessel of war, and was warned off the coast and the warning was indorsed on her register. The mate testified that the master proposed to him that the vessel should run the blockade, and that the vessel was steered towards the coast with that intention.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

BALANCE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Maria Bishop and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off Charleston harbor May 17, 1862. The vessel was afterward wrecked, and was abandoned at sea and her cargo was reclaimed by salvors. No one intervened in the suit instituted to condemn the vessel as prize but the salvors. The evidence showed that the vessel and cargo were enemy's property, and had violated the blockade, and they were therefore condemned.

The Court Wrecking Company, voluntarily intervening in the prize suit, filed a libel against the vessel and cargo to recover salvage for rescuing the cargo while under capture; and the United States Attorney admitting in Court the justness of their demand, and the question of the amount of salvage being by the counsel for the respective parties submitted to the Court, the Court on the testimony adjudged that one-half of the net proceeds of the mere property, after dividing the costs of the United States in the prize suit, be paid to the salvors.

Decree accordingly.

EVIDENCE—FURTHER PROOF.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Nellie and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured at sea about twelve miles from Port Royal, S. C., on March 20, 1862. The vessel was taken to the use of the United States, and the cargo sent here for adjudication. No one intervened in the suit brought for condemnation here. No witnesses who were on board the sloop at the time of capture were sent here for examination, and, by order of Court, Capt. Alley, commanding the capturing vessel, was examined, in proper form, and testified that the sloop had no seamen on board when she was captured, and that her master admitted that he had run the blockade out of Charleston, with her cargo of twenty-five bales of cotton.

Held by the Court, That the evidence making estimate of a vessel as lost is a competent witness to prove the fact of capture, and the evidence of Capt. Alley is such as which afford reasonable cause to believe the culpability of the property arrested.

That no proof is furnished by Capt. Alley that the vessel in fact evaded the blockade of Charleston, or that the persons who made the declarations sworn to had been really Master of the *Nellie*, or that she or her cargo were enemy's property.

The Court reserves to itself further power as to the criminality of the recent island and to account for the absence of all witnesses from on board her, to which end the United States is allowed six months time.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 14, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107⅞	600 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	107⅞	200 do	110 [illegible]
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107⅞	200 do	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107⅞	1100 do	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	107⅞	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	107⅞	100 Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
2,000 Cal. 7s, Gold, R. C.	92	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	73	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	73	100 Hudson River R.	[illegible]
2,000 C. & P. W. 2d M.	77	100 do	[illegible]
3,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	121	100 do	[illegible]
20,000 Am. Gold	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
20,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
20,000 Canton Co.	24½	100 Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
500 Cumb. Coal Pr.	30	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100 do	27½	200 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
20 Cumb. Coal Pref.	35	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	27½	50 Mar. & Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]
100 do	27½	50 Mar. & Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	27½	100 do

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GOOD WOMAN, WITHOUT INCUMBRANCE, AND EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, desires a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house, or as companion to a lady, or general housework or nursing. The highest references of previous employers can be given. Address Box 1,000 Herald Office. Or, if more convenient, call at the office of CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 15 Thirty-fourth-st., (M.) where a good, reliable, and respectable servant is maintained.

A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and desserts of all kinds; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 45 West 14th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av.

A GOOD COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the highest kind of City references; has lived in the country. Has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 18th-st., rear 2d-av.

A S COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 478 Canal-st., near Hudson, second floor.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 64 Mott-st., in the bakery.

A S COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A situation by a steady responsible woman as cook or house-keeper; is fully competent in her business; has good references. Call at No. 127 Wooster-place.

A S COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A very competent woman, with good City references. Call for two days, at No. 146 East 34th.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class, entire city girl desires a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and is a good hand at dressing her lady. Will take the best of City references. Call or address No. 607 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, TWO Protestant women; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the other as a cook. Who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 2 East 14th-st., on Thursday and Friday, from 9 to 11; good City references required.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A well dressed, respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good hand at dressing her lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 173 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business; has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 112 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.; call for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or waiter in a private family; is very obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 26 Washington-st., between 9th and 10th-sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, young woman, as cook; understands good first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 60 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; best of references given of 4 years from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 302 West 35th-st., in the bakery.

A COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A situation by a steady responsible woman as cook or house-keeper; is fully competent in her business; has good references. Call at No. 127 Wooster-place.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business; has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 112 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.; call for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or waiter in a private family; is very obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 26 Washington-st., between 9th and 10th-sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, young woman, as cook; understands good first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 60 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; best of references given of 4 years from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 302 West 35th-st., in the bakery.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; thoroughly understands her business; good references given. Call at No. 128 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good hand at dressing a lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 Fletcher-place, 8th-st., between 6th and Greenwich-ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; thoroughly understands her business; good references given. Call at No. 128 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good hand at dressing a lady; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. VOLUNTEER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

A TRAVELING AGENT.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a competent person, as traveling agent; perfect satisfaction as to ability and integrity given, by calling on T. OLIVER, No. 97 Chatham-st., New-York, or J. R. PIDGEON, No. 37 and 39 Pearl-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a married man; English; has had many years in this country; can give the best of references. Address or call on H. E., at Smith's Seedstore, No. 50 Liberty-st., N. Y.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he is strictly temperate, of a good disposition, and is competent of taking charge of any place; can give the best of references from his last place. Call at No. 1 East 24th-st., or address note to J. B. C.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a single man; he needs work; is civil, attentive and thoroughly understands his business; has the best references from his last place. Call or address T. C., at Chas. Waters' auctioneers, No. 544 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; is fully understands it in every respect; has 20 years' experience; the very best references given. Address C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Society, No. 110 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent and steady man, a situation; is a first-class coachman; will be disengaged on the 15th inst.; City references. Call or No. 38 Dey-st., in the confectionery-store. Can be seen for three days.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a single Englishman as coachman or gardener; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; city or country references. Address S. P., Box No. 300 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who understands his business; has been in a private family; good reference if required. Address MICHAEL SHEEHAN, No. 30 Washington-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who understands the care in every respect; can produce the best of unexceptionable last and former employers. Address B. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A MARRIED man, with no family, wants a situation as coachman and groom; would like to have room in stable; good references. Address No. 11 Sackett-place.

A COLORED COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE man wants a situation; has the business of obtaining situation as coachman; has the best of reference from his last place; has lived 11 years. Apply at BEDELLE, No. 307 4th-av.

A S FORGER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as porter in a store or hotel, or as night watchman; the best of references from his last place. Call or address T. G., at Chas. Waters' auctioneers, No. 544 Broadway.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY man, a situation as coachman; is fully competent to take charge of a place; can produce the best of City references; wages $15 per month. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office, for two days.

A S LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, who is a good laundress, and understands all kinds of French finishing; has no objection to go out in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 34th-st., third floor.

A S LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing, by one who thoroughly understands her business; has been used to the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., one door from 5th-av.

A S LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, as laundress, or chamber-work and fine washing, in a private family; has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 13th and 12th sts.

A S LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion for a young woman as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; she is a Protestant, and refers to her present employer, at No. 73 9th-st.

MALES.

A S CASHIER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, OF LONG business experience, wishes to obtain a position as cashier, secretary, or agent for some reputable business; he would take charge temporarily, either at home or abroad, of any business of a confidential or responsible nature; references of the very first class. Address W., Box No. 164 Times Office.

A S GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or light porter in any good mercantile business; has experience; can write well; can give good references. Address LIGHT PORTER, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 306 Broadway.

A S COPYIST, ENTRY CLERK OR BOOKkeeper.—Situation wanted, by a young man just returned from the army as copyist, entry clerk or assistant book-keeper; can give the best of City references. Address for two days, VOLUNTEER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a middle-aged Protestant woman; is a good seamstress and very competent, with ten years' references from her last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 211 6th-av.

A S NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work, and take care of children; is willing and obliging; has some well recommended. Call for two days; H. M., 211 7th-av.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; good City references can be given. Call or address at No. 23 Vandewater-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman, who can be seen at No. 42 Committee-st., front room.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is a good seamstress; would make herself useful; has good City references; would be willing to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 20 Rose-st., front room.

A S CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable person as nurse; has taken care of them from their infancy; if required can do particular sewing, or take care of the nursery; has three years' reference for minding children. Can be seen at No. 212 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A S CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable person a situation to take care of growing up children; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on the new sewing machine; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Address MARY, Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses and dressmaking; can be recommended from first-class families. Apply at No. 243 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., up stairs.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW (educated to poverty by the death of her son), some plain sewing, cutting, fitting or mending; is a good reference. Address ANNA B., for three days, Box No. 1,000 Herald Office.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would take care of growing children, or assist with chamber-work; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 6th-av.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of children; or assist in chamber-work; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 9 6th-st., in the rear, till Friday.

A S NURSE.—A CAREFUL WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has four years' City references. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place; between 11th and 12th sts.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, first class, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 339 8th-av., third floor, back room.

A S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; is a good seamstress and very competent, with ten years' references from her last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 211 6th-av.

A S NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work, and take care of children; is willing and obliging; has some well recommended. Call for two days; H. M., 211 7th-av.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; good City references can be given. Call or address at No. 23 Vandewater-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman, who can be seen at No. 42 Committee-st., front room.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is a good sewer; will make herself useful; has good City references; would be willing to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 20 Rose-st., front room.

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A S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or nurse and seamstress, in the city or country. Has the best of City references. Address M., No. 56 Bank-st., for one week.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG English Widow's situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 603½ 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children for the past 9 years; has the best of reference; would like to go to Washington, D. C., or should like to go into the country. Call at No. 9 6th-st., in the rear, till Friday.

A S NURSE.—A CAREFUL WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has four years' City references. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place; between 11th and 12th sts.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A S HOSTLER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, a native American, married, aged about thirty, wishes a situation as above; good references given. Can be seen by applying to A. M. BEE, No. 12 4th-av.

A S WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; fully understands the business, and can give the best of City references. Address E. G., at W. Chauvin's, No. 500 Broadway.

A S WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a thoroughly competent man, who understands his business and all its duties in every particular; first-class references can be given. Apply at Beekman's Office, No. 221 4th-av.

GENTEEL FURNISHING GOODS.—WANTED, by an active, intelligent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as salesman; is capable of taking charge of a store; first-class references given from first-class houses. Address C. E., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE, INtelligent young man, as clerk, assistant book-keeper, cashier or salesman in a respectable wholesale house; understands the business; has the best of City references given. Address W. F., Box No. 146 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Hackensack, Pawaic and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Bergen Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 10 Shawsec-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 26, 1863.

WOOD-CARVERS.—WE WOULD EMPLOY 20 to 30 good wood-carvers, warrant them liberal wages and steady employment for one year, at our furniture factory. Inquire or address MITCHELL & RAUNNELSBERG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk; one who thoroughly understands the business, and can furnish satisfactory references, may address Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who understands the Business, and can come well recommended. Address, with reference, Box No. 180 Rondout, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, after the samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $1; sells on sight by every person; try it. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, N. Y.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AT SCOTCHMAN or German, a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; must be sober and steady; must be civil and honest, in perfect order; must make himself generally useful about the place. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with full particulars.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A LAUNDRESS, two French cooks, and a number of good French, German, and Irish nurses, chambermaids and waitresses, may be heard of at L. C. DE ROEHN'S French and Swiss Institute, No. 61 6th-av.

GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; must be a good baker, and willing to assist with the wash; the best references required. Apply at No. 14 Wooster-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A BLACKSMITH.—A GOOD BLACKSMITH is wanted immediately. Apply at the Brooklyn Office of A. J. QUINLY, No. 134 East 26th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN. None need apply who cannot produce the best City references. Apply at No. 24 8th-av., between 13 and 14 sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE country business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address V. E., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN OR GERMAN, WHO is thoroughly competent to take the management of a horse and cow, to go on Staten Island. Inquire at the advertising desk, Times Office.

WANTED.—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on lawyer H. M. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINE, No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE highest respectability, have rooms, or an entire floor, to dispose of, with board, to a gentleman, or to a family of two or three; location near Union-square. Address G. G., Station D, Bible House.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; with modern improvements. No. 24 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—BOARD, AND A CHEERFUL ROOM with fireplace, in a genteel locality, for a lady of refinement and intelligence. Christian character, who desires a quiet home. Household members, who can appreciate her, preferred. Address, making the terms favorable, will please address Mrs. M. P., box 132 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BACHELOR, A HOME for the winter, in a respectable social family; one large room, or a parlor and bed-room required; location between Bond and 22d sts.; the best of references given and required. Address M. C., Box 1,054 General P. O.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO MAKE arrangements for board for himself and wife in a quiet, private family up town, where no other boarders are taken; and where he could have two rooms on a quiet floor; the best of references given. Address LAVENDER, Box No. 2,006 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives, can be obtained at No. 85 Pineapple.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a comfortable country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely situated among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table, best rooms, and piano. References required. Address R. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, No. 806 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES commence at No. 806 6th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Commence at No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

FERRERO'S Dancing Academy, No. 381 5th-av., near 34th-st. Circulars may be had at the Academy, or at G. P. FILER'S Gingerbread, No. 157 6th-av.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 202 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 53 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—MR. PARKER respectfully announces that his Academy is now in full operation, and that he is prepared to receive pupils. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

STATIONERY.

HIGGINS & KELLOGG,

Nos. 182 and 184 Williams-st., New-York,

offer to wholesale buyers

BLANK BOOKS in great variety;

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, an extensive assortment;

PAPER by the ream, seventy different sizes and styles.

The above all of their own well-known manufacture.

ALSO,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, in large stock.

All at the lowest market prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink. Sewes finely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PAPER AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—No connection with the combined MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES!

I am selling Note Paper from 75 cents per ream up. A large stock of Flat Caps and Foolscap Paper much less than mill prices. Letter $1.50 up, and Cap $2 up, and every description of Paper at less than any other paper dealer for cash. Orders by mail promptly filled.

J. T. HARD,

Wholesale Paper Dealer,

No. 44 Beekman-st., N. Y. The Old Stand.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand, and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 40 cents per 1,000, and labels at cents. All KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—If the best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors, with gold stripes and decorations, and of the most fashionable patterns, is desired, call at the Wareroom of the Manufacturer, No. 342 Bowery, near Houston and Stanton. WARREN WARD, No. 342 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE

THE MYSTERY

UNVEILED.

The curiosity that has been so fearfully excited for the past few days to know whose that

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE

was, and what it consisted of, will be relieved from further emotions on learning that MACKENZIE, the potentious

CLOAK AND MANTILLA DESIGNER

lately arrived from Paris, with an extravagant assortment of

VELVET,

SILK,

CLOTH

AND

MOHAIR WOOL CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS,

SACQUES

AND

OPERA CIRCULARS,

Made and trimmed in the most magnificent style, for

LADIES',

MISSES'

AND

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Mr. GEORGE CAREY, knowing the circumstances and taste required in selecting rich and unique Goods for this market, dispatched Mackenzie on the mission to PARIS, LONDON and LYONS, and to receive a speedy and safe transit for the valuables, labeled thus

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.

The whole thing is now fairly out—Mr. Mackenzie's Luggage—but Mr. Carey's Goods will be displayed to the lady visitors on

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863.

This grand display of French and English Novelties will eclipse any assortment for

STYLE, BEAUTY OF FINISH, AND FINENESS OF TEXTURE

that has ever been exhibited in this metropolis.

The day and occasion calls for the immediate attention of ladies in search of elegant goods for Fall and Winter wear.

UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.

W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Trade not invited, as all must be sold at RETAIL ONLY.

R. H. MACY

is opening

All the new styles of LADIES' SILK SCARFS!

All qualities of FUSHES and THREAD VEILS!

Full stock of REAL LACES!

Full stock of PRIVATE LAUNDRY BARBES, COIFFURES, LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.

A Job lot of

5,000 YARDS CAMBRIC NEEDLE-WORKED FLOUNCINGS

is now offering, from 5c. a yard to $1 50 a yard.

They close a school, and are

THE CHEAPEST LOT WE EVER OFFERED!

Job lot of

Cambric Needle-worked Bands, Collars, Sets, and Sleeves

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

Infants' Waists and Dresses, and a fine stock of Cambric Edgings and Insertings!

WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS!

All qualities of

BOOK, SWISS, NAINSOOK, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS.

All qualities of

FLANNELS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

JOB LOTS IN TOWELS!

JOB LOTS IN DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN.

A full assortment of NOTTINGHAM LACES, TIDIES, &c.

Job lots of

EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS.

Full size of

LACE CURTAINS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS!

VESTIBULE LACES OF ALL STYLES!

TAMBOUR COTTONS!

Full stock of Braids, Spool Cotton, Silk Tapes, Combs, Brushes, Fortunatus, &c.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS!

BEST QUALITY HAT RIBBONS.

ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.

All the widths and colors of the

SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS

NOW SO FASHIONABLE!

Full stock of

BEST QUALITY BLACK VELVET RIBBONS!

VELVET RIBBONS WITH COLORED EDGES!

BONNET VELVETS AND SILKS!

TRIMMING RIBBONS!

FROM AUCTION.

500 Cartons FALL COLORS FANCY HAT RIBBONS, 2c., 3c. 5c., and 8c. a yard.

BUGLE AND JET SKIRT BRAIDS

Full colors.

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES DE COQUE for TRIMMING MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.

Best quality of

PARIS FLOWERS, FRONTS, WREATHS, STRAW BONNETS, BUCHES, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, of all styles, for Fall wear.

KID GLOVES!

NOW OPENING.

1,000 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES.

NO BETTER QUALITY IN THIS CITY.

ALSO GENT'S KID GLOVES, best quality.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

two doors below 14th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German Hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and Dents celebrated ones, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and misses' gaiters, sandals, slippers, &c. &c. Fresh kid gloves, 31 and 37½c.; children's kids, 20 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 550 Broadway, second story, between 12th and 13th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, Mogul and new patterns, Pongees, Linen Cambrics, Embroidery, Fancy Goods, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China and the newest styles from France; American Indian Fans, with birds and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Sacramento, Carpetbag, Sandal Wood and other Preacher and Boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT OF

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

ever offered to retail in the United States, wholesale and retail. White and Drab Corsets, just received.

GAYNOR, No. 387 Broadway, between Walker and 4th-sts.

GEO. S. HEACY, AGENT, NEWLY-IMPROVED Tucker perfect Shirt shirt manufactory, No. 387 Williams-st. Shaker flannel under-shirts and drawers; English merino under-shirts and drawers; mainly wool shirts and drawers; hosiery, gloves, neckties, fine silk warp Cardigan jackets; large assortment; low prices.

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MODES DE PARIS.

MME. WALTON, No. 680 Broadway,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

Is receiving, and will keep the latest and most approved patterns of Parisian Bonnets, and her facility for manufacturing will give to the ladies of New-York and vicinity a rare opportunity of selecting from her varied stock.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, on the lady's hearts are, wealth, respectability, education and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address, for one week, H. T. A., Station E.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A NEW STATIONERY Engine large, with two cylinder boilers, cost 28 feet 2.32 inches, and all connecting complete; made to order. Can be seen at STEVENS BROTHERS & CO., No. 122 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A FOOT LATHE, SIX INCHES swing, with tools, vise and universal chuck, (suitable for a machinist, or a model maker) and gear; has been used but little; cost $100; will sell for $40. Also, 1 set of toy cannon balls.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

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Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The following names of the examiners are a guarantee for the character of the instruction imparted: Prof. Anthon, Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs. Flagg and Turner. Circulars at the bookstores.

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Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages offered. Next session opens Oct

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ROUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS—GIANT BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, CONCERT, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

BIRLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—JOAN OF PARIS—LADIES' REWARD.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC—THE TWO BONNYCASTLES—BROWNIE AND SIPSEE.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—LAUGHING GAS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have news from Virginia this morning which is startling, if true. It is reported that Gen. MEADE's Army, after crossing the Rappahannock, has fallen back as far as Manassas Plains—that the Army of LEE has also crossed the Rappahannock—that our army was stripping for the fight—that a battle was imminent, and Washington rumor even adds that the struggle opened at daylight yesterday on the old Bull Run battle-ground. During last evening the telegraph was exceedingly reticent concerning the condition of affairs in Virginia, and little or nothing was allowed to pass over the wires. Our army trains on Tuesday night were all at Centreville. Another Washington story is that Gen. MEADE is to be displaced, but it is incredible that this should take place at present.

The arrival of the steamship *Avage* at this port, from Charleston Bar on the 11th inst., puts us in possession of our Morris Island correspondence to the 9th. The attempt to blow up the frigate *New Ironsides*, was still the most exciting incident of the day. *It is gratifying to know that* this noble vessel was not so seriously damaged as was at first reported. Beyond the destruction of a bulkhead, no serious damage was done to the sturdy craft, and she can be repaired without leaving her post. The torpedo was brought down to the *Ironsides* attached to the prow of a small and partially submerged steamer, manned by four rebels, who determined to risk a very narrow chance of life in order to accomplish the destruction of the huge floating battery which has become the terror of Charleston. The torpedo was charged with forty pounds of powder, and it exploded directly amidships of the *Ironsides*, probably sinking the rebel steamer at the moment it was fired. At any rate nothing more was heard of her, and two of her crew were taken from the water where they had been thrown by the explosion. These prisoners state that the rigor of the blockade has brought destitution and starvation to the doors of the people of Charleston, and consequently no effort will be spared to break it by destroying the iron-clad fleet. The fortifications on Morris Island are said to have been rendered truly formidable under Gen. GILLMORE's remodelling, and we may reasonably expect to hear, before a great while, of their active employment against the revellious city.

The expedition recently sent after the straggling rebel forces in Arkansas had encountered a body of them under REEVES and CRANDALL at Pitman's Ferry. In the fight 13 of the rebels were killed and several captured, among the latter four commissioned officers. On the 7th a camp of the enemy in Lawrence County was surprised and four officers and fifty-six privates made prisoners.

The latest news from Chattanooga assures us that there is no excitement there. The rebels do not appear to have renewed the experiment of shelling Gen. ROSECRANS' position. Their lines, however, extend along the south bank of the Tennessee, and our supply trains are considerably annoyed by their sharpshooters, who pick off teamsters, mules and horses, in consequence of which most of the army supplies are carried over the mountains by pack mules.

The forces in pursuit of SHELBY's guerrillas in Central Missouri have not yet succeeded in capturing them. The ruffians on Tuesday morning were near Arrow Rock, with about 2,500 Union troops close upon them, and a skirmish is reported, in which twelve of SHELBY's men are said to have been killed.

Last month a perilous expedition was made into the interior of Alabama by Lieut. TRAMEL and ten men of the First Alabama National cavalry. They were absent two weeks, and returned with one hundred and ten recruits for their regiments, obtained in Fayette, Walker, Winston and Pickens Counties. A rebel conscripting officer was captured, who thinks the "Confederacy is about exhausted, if ten men can travel through it."

GENERAL NEWS.

There is no longer room for doubting, notwithstanding the incompleteness of the returns, that the elections held in Pennsylvania and Ohio last Tuesday have resulted in the success of the Union ticket by immense majorities. The probability is that Gov. CURTIN in Pennsylvania has beaten WOODWARD by from 20,000 to 25,000 votes, as the returns thus far exhibit a steady gain over the vote of 1860. In Ohio, VALLANDIGHAM, as every sensible person believed, has been overwhelmingly beaten. Cincinnati, which usually gives a handsome Democratic majority, now gives 5,000 majority for BROUGH, and the returns from nearly every part of the State are all in the same direction. The home vote alone gives BROUGH a majority of about 50,000, which will probably be swelled by the vote of the soldiers to 100,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* learns from high authority that the petition of the French residents of New-Orleans to the Emperor, praying that a suitable fleet may be sent for their protection in the event of any sudden trouble, has been promptly and favorably responded to, and that some half-dozen vessels-of-war will soon be within easy call of the French Consul in that city.

Dispatches from California announce that the town of Weaverville was destroyed by fire on Saturday last for the third time. The loss is estimated at $400,000. Three of the crew of the rebel privateer *Chapman*, captured last Winter, have been found guilty after a trial which lasted ten days. The extreme penalty is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars.

During the passage of the steamer *Belle Memphis* from Memphis to Cairo, last week, two three-pound charges of case shot were found in a coal-box. It is supposed they were placed there by incendiaries to blow up the boat.

The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field at Gettysburgh for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Historical Societies. They will attest the fierceness of the conflict there, one of them having 250 bullet holes in the space of 21 feet, and the other having 110 in the same space. Sad reminders they will be of the heroic dead.

It is estimated that the mineral wealth of Nevada Territory will be sufficient to pay a national debt of $30,000,000,000, to give every returning soldier a musket of silver, and to furnish all our iron-clads with a plating of silver thicker than their present covering of iron. At that rate bankruptcy does not seem to be imminent.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that there is no confirmation of the hideous story from Sedalia, about a massacre on Warrensburg, and a strong impression prevails that it was a cruel and wicked falsehood, for which the reporter at Sedalia ought to be held to account.

There was less excitement in the Gold market yesterday. The price closed firmer: 154¾ ⅌ cent. Exchange, 159@159½ ⅌ cent., irregular. Money market steady. The result of the elections in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio on Tuesday was favorably construed on Government Stocks. The price of the old issues advanced at the Board, and the sales of the Popular Loan reached $1,358,000. The Railway market was irregular through the day, leaving off quiet, except on Harlem, which went down to 114 and up to 120 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were depressed and generally lower yesterday. Provisions were less active. Pork and Lard were cheaper. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Groceries and Whisky, the latter article having declined materially. Hay, Hops, Oils, Fish, Wool and Tobacco were in fair request. Tallow was less active, and a shade cheaper. The Freight engagements were limited. There were 648 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great Union Victories.

Not victories in the field, but better yet—at the ballot-box. It is strictly true that the most glorious triumphs over the rebels—Donelson, Antietam, Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh—were of less moment than the victories over the Copperheads gained at the polls in Pennsylvania and Ohio, last Tuesday. The battle won in the field of blood to-day might be lost on the next week or the next day; but that won at the ballot-box stands. Tuesday's work secured loyal Governors for the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania for two and three years to come. No vicissitudes of fortune can take away the fruits of these great successes. Combined with similar results in the other leading States, they in fact put the triumph of the national cause beyond all contingency. From the beginning it has been certain that the North had a strength sufficient to subdue the rebellion, and sure to do it if kept true to the Government. The only real danger has been that this strength would be divided and made of no effect, by the arts of seditious and factious men. The most untiring efforts have been made to accomplish this. Every machination known to political craft has been applied. The Confederate Generals who have fought against the Government have not displayed one whit more skill or perseverance than the Copperhead leaders who have intrigued against the Government. It is the grandest event of the times that these intrigues have been baffled by the intelligence and patriotism of the people. It is now substantially settled that the North, in all its official agencies, will stand firmly by the Government to the end of the war, and that its factious minority will remain powerless for mischief. The settlement of this fact was all that was wanted to settle the issue of the war itself.

Yet the result is a matter of no surprise to men who understand the real character of the American people. With such, there never was any very serious apprehension that the great heart of the North could be alienated into a practical desertion of their Government, when it was struggling with armed traitors for its existence. They could not help believing that the popular heart was too sound for any recreancy; that its honest instincts would prevail over all the wretched sophistries so constantly addressed to the popular mind.

Demagogues thought they were doing a grand business in holding out VALLANDIGHAM as a martyr to the constitutional right of free speech. They really imagined that they had only to make out "by the card" that his arrest was out of the line of civil precedent, to induce the people to put the highest trusts of the State into his hands. Their whole theory was, that the people were weak enough and false enough to be ready to sacrifice the Government itself, rather than any of its forms and ordinary procedures. There never was a more complete delusion. The present generation of Americans understand the value of fixed processes of law quite as well as their fathers did, and in ordinary times insist with quite as much earnestness that they shall be followed. But, for all that, they are none the less able to realize that a state of war brings with it its peculiar war powers, and that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, may use those powers, on his official responsibility, for the public safety. Knowing that VALLANDIGHAM was abusing his free speech for the promotion of sedition and rebellion, and assured that President LINCOLN in good faith considered it a public necessity that he should be stopped in his evil career, the people of Ohio have, without the slightest misgiving, crushed him with their mountainous vote.

Just so in Pennsylvania. It was fancied that the people could be induced to make Judge WOODWARD their Governor by pretences that, while he was an opponent of the Administration, he was still for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Stump orators vociferated this into the popular ear through all the State; and not content with the impression this might make, Gen. McCLELLAN gave his testimony that the Copperhead candidate was a good hater of the rebellion, and a thorough war man. But no artifice could blind the people to the plain fact that there could be no honest support of the war which did not involve an honest support of the authorities who prosecuted the war. The patriotic spirits of the people instinctively revolted against all of this false pretension, and flung to the dust the man who dared to use it. All this, too, in spite of the fact that a hundred thousand of the best patriots of the State—engaged in their country's service far away—had no part in the business.

The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania ought to give faction its final quietus all through the North. The canvass was conducted on different grounds in the two States, and alike thoroughly in both. Its similar termination in both ought to be taken as a demonstration that the struggle of the Northern malcontents is as futile as the struggle of the Southern rebels. If any additional proof is needed, New-York will soon furnish it in a shape that will satisfy the most incredulous. But the man must be stone-blind who cannot discover already that Copperheadism has had its day. Take what form it may, the people recognize it, and put their heel upon it.

The Army of the Potomac.

It was difficult to tell the precise import of the heavy cavalry skirmishing which has been going on since Saturday last in the space between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers. The fact, however, that Gen. MEADE thought fit to march the whole of his army to this side of the Rappahannock on Sunday, indicated that he considered himself menaced by something of far greater magnitude than STUART's cavalry. Indeed we know definitely that a corps of the rebel army attempted at the close of last week, by a rapid northern march along a line near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, to get on the right flank of our army, which was then stationed at Culpepper Court-House; and we know that this movement was only prevented by a skillful manœuvre on the part of Gen. MEADE, who quickly flung two corps forward from Culpepper to the Rapidan, and threatened, in turn, to get in the rebel rear, cut their communications, and otherwise embarrass them. It may be taken for granted, we judge, that LEE would never have attempted anything so daring as this flanking movement, unless he were prepared for battle, and considered himself able to cope with the army under Gen. MEADE.

In addition to the news of the falling back of our army on Sunday, we have this morning the startling intelligence that on Monday and Tuesday Gen. MEADE continued his retrograde movement as far as the neighborhood of *Manassas Plains*,—that the whole force of LEE has crossed the Rappahannock, pressing our rear,—and that not only was a great battle considered imminent, but rumor even went so far as to say that it commenced at daylight yesterday on the old Bull Run battle-ground. As to the truth or falsity of this latest of the hundred rumors that are daily bred in Washington, we shall doubtless have certain information in the course of the day.

In these columns, we have more than once expressed a doubt of the accuracy of the intelligence repeatedly furnished by telegraph, that two entire corps of LEE's army were sent to Georgia, and that LEE was left with but a very small force for the defence of Richmond and Virginia. It is sure enough that BRAGG received heavy reinforcements from LEE to enable him to hold his ground or assume the offensive in the all important region of Northern Georgia; but it is not sure that the twenty or twenty-five thousand men sent West by LEE were not made up to him in good part from the fruits of the late conscription, which the rebels have now had time to enforce.

Even under these circumstances, however, we doubt Gen. LEE's capacity to circumvent or defeat the army of Gen. MEADE. Of course, the statement is incredible that a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac is to be effected at this moment.

"Little Mac's" Labors.

The vote in Pennsylvania on Tuesday will probably dishearten a good many of Gen. McCLELLAN's friends, by driving them to the conclusion that the General's dicta on political affairs do not possess as much influence, even in the home of his youth, as they ought to possess. He said his say on the Pennsylvania election in the very nick of time, and yet the electors do not seem to have paid the least attention to it. His supporters will now probably conclude that this afflicted country is on the verge of its ruin, because it has rejected his advice in one of the most critical periods of its history. But we feel bound to warn both him and them against taking the matter too much to heart. He is not the first great military chief who has found himself out of place in the arena of politics. JULIUS CÆSAR, BELISARIUS, the Great CONDÉ, DUMOUR, WELLINGTON and CAVAIGNAC, are all conspicuous proofs that no amount of ability in war will secure a man success in the turmoil and strife of the forum. The art of managing men in the field has hardly anything in common with the art of managing them at the stump and the polls, and, considering how rarely the world is blessed with the presence of an universal genius, it is no disgrace to any man to possess the one without the other.

There are, moreover, certain peculiarities in Gen. McCLELLAN's case which may possibly not have occurred to his friends, but which, to some extent at least, serve to relieve the Pennsylvanians from the charge of gross ingratitude, or gross want of appreciation, and which must undoubtedly help to prove that there is still some good left in human nature, in spite of what has happened. We have always feared that the General's not having exercised the smallest influence upon the fortune of the war, by the achievement of a single substantial triumph over the enemy, would prove a serious obstacle to his possession of anything like enduring fame of posterity. The difficulties of retaining for any length of time the character of a great military chieftain, without having gained a single decisive battle, reduced a single stronghold, or conquered one-half acre of enemy's soil, are immense. They have always been immense in all ages. They are nothing new, and are not peculiar to this country or this people. We have felt, ever since Gen. McCLELLAN laid down his command, and began to travel in quest of "avocations," that he would find them immense. But his advisers were of a different opinion, and assured him that his reputation rested on foundations "more enduring than bronze, and loftier than the pyramids." It was not our business to undeceive him, and we felt it would have been cruel to do so. The wakening up from these sweet delusions comes soon enough in the ordinary march of events. It was hastened in this case by the rising of other stars in the firmament. The nation was not gone so "clean daft" as to continue very long to clap its hands in ecstasy over the campaign on the Peninsula, after it had seen such an exploit as GRANT's march on Vicksburgh, or ROSECRANS' on Chattanooga. McCLELLAN had the misfortune to become a great hero, while the public still knew nothing of war; it was impossible that his reputation could survive two years of such varied experience as the public has since had. We have, since his retirement, contributed to military history one of its most brilliant and instructive pages by the late campaigns in the Southwest. GRANT stands now among the first soldiers of the age in virtue of the only title that will bear examination, that of decisive victories. His achievements will shine in every future edition of JOMINI, or of JOMINI's successors. The best analysis of McCLELLAN's, and the only proper eulogy of them, will be preserved in the old files of the New-York *World*, for we believe this popular and instructive periodical is now the sole and exclusive guardian of his fame.

Note from Dr. O. A. Brownson.

ELIZABETH, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the TIMES of this morning a charge against me of having made in my last *Review* a misstatement in saying that your journal had asserted that when the Republicans "had put down the rebels they must then put down the Catholics," or words to that effect. You say this is a misstatement, and I hope it is so. I never read it in the TIMES, but the Catholic papers had very generally reported that you *had made the remark, and I had seen no contradiction of it.* Several of my friends assured me that they had read it in your columns, and one of your assistant editors also assured me, in answer to my inquiry, that such a remark had actually appeared in the TIMES. I had no motive for assuming you of having made so illiberal a remark, and it would have been much to my purpose to have been able to deny it; but I had no doubt that such a remark had somehow or other found its way into your columns, and I find that though you do characterize it as a "misstatement," you do not positively assert that it had not.

You write as if you supposed I was attacking the TIMES and trying to prove that it is or was a Know-Nothing journal and bitterly Anti-Catholic. Such was not the fact. In the part of the article from which you cite, I was addressing Catholics, and stating and replying to their objections to the Republican party. One of these objections, very frequently urged, was the alleged assertion in the TIMES. I was obliged by my line of argument to take notice of it, and as I could not deny it, I labored to explain it away, and stated in substance that it could not be taken as an indication of a settled policy on the part either of the Republican party or of the TIMES itself. By referring to the article from which you cite, "Catholics and the Anti-Draft Riots," you can hardly fail to perceive that my purpose was to show my Catholic friends that the Republican party is not either a Know Nothing or an Anti-Catholic party, and that their objections to it do not justify them in withholding from it their support. You appear to me to have wholly misapprehended the *animus* of my article, and, even granting that I labored under a mistake, to have more seriously misrepresented me than you even pretend I had misrepresented you.

You accuse me of error, when I speak of the Evangelical or Know-Nothing wing of the Republican party, and deny that there is such a wing, or that, if there is, the TIMES is its organ. There was such a wing in 1861, in the sense explained in my article, and whether there be or be not now, is a matter of which perhaps I am as competent a judge as yourself. As you disclaim being its organ, I readily retract my assertion, and am pleased to be assured that I was in the wrong.

I, Sir, am a Catholic and a Republican, and my aim in what I wrote was to show that the objections of the Catholics, as such, to the Republican party are insufficient to justify their hostility, even supposing the TIMES to be the organ of the Evangelical or Know-Nothing wing of the party, for even that had advanced no settled policy hostile to Catholics. To-day the Know-Nothings are united with the Democratic party, not with the Republican party. The Republican party is not anti-Catholic, and at present is more fair and liberal to Catholics, and makes less distinction between them and Protestants than any of its predecessors. Such was my argument. I had no intention of bringing charges against your journal, although I share not all its conservative tendencies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. A. BROWNSON.

We publish Dr. BROWNSON's note with pleasure. The sentence which he professed to quote *verbatim* from the TIMES, he admits that he "never read" in its columns,—but he trusted to the assurance of several friends and the statements of the "Catholic papers generally" that it had appeared there. We declared that to the best of our knowledge and belief nothing of the kind was ever published in the TIMES;—and we repudiated the sentiment which it embodied, as we have always done, with abhorrence. Until Dr. BROWNSON's friends can bring some better evidence of their assurances than they have done, and until the "Catholic papers generally" earn, by the ordinary virtues of veracity and decency, a better title to respect than they now enjoy, we submit to Dr. BROWNSON that he should do something more than "*hope*" that our denial of his statement concerning the TIMES is true.

We never supposed for an instant that Dr. BROWNSON had any motive for bringing an unfounded charge against us, or that he did so intentionally or consciously. We had no doubt that he had been misled precisely as he proves to have been. We appreciate, moreover, the wise and just purposes which his article on *Catholics and the Anti-Draft Riots* was intended to accomplish. But as our sole object in referring to that article was the correction of a very serious injustice to ourselves which was embodied in it, and as we expressed no opinion whatever on its general drift and character, we do not perceive the justice of Dr. BROWNSON's complaint against the TIMES. We can scarcely believe him in earnest when he speaks of our failing to appreciate the general *animus* of his article as quite as unjust toward him, as his imputation to us of language we never uttered and of sentiments we never entertained, is toward us.

THE REBEL TORPEDOES.—As the mountains would not come to MOHAMMED, the Prophet had to go to the mountain; and, in like manner, as Admiral DAHLGREN seems disinclined to enter Charleston harbor and try the quality of the rebel torpedoes, the torpedoes themselves have been calling out to test the power of the iron-clads. The expedition of the infernal machine against the *Ironsides*, which of we give full accounts from our special correspondent, was certainly a very bold affair, and a little of the spirit that brought that daring party out in their little cigar-shaped craft would have carried our iron fleet into Charleston long ago. It is difficult to estimate the precise bearing which this single experiment has on the general question of the capacity of the iron-clads to withstand the explosion of torpedoes. We are told that the torpedo in question held a charge of sixty pounds of powder, and being exploded directly amidships of the *Ironsides*, left her wholly uninjured. This is a test whose exact value the professional men will best appreciate; but we suppose it will hardly be claimed that sixty pounds of powder might not be exploded in contact with an iron vessel, which would produce a very different effect. Besides, the condition of floating torpedoes, such as this, and fixed torpedoes, such as those with which Charleston harbor is said to be sown, (and which would explode directly *under* the vessel,) are widely different. In the meantime, we cannot but hope that the naval chief of the expedition will quickly get ready to experiment, as well as to be experimented upon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

Rumors, to-night, in Washington, are excessively thick. Among other improbable stories, is one that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been cut by the rebels at Martinsburgh. The following dispatch, received at this bureau this evening, from W. P. BURNS, Esq., Master of Transportation of the *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad*, effectually strangles at least one of the many absurd reports now in circulation:

"There is no foundation for the report that our line has been cut, nor is there any reason to believe it will be. All our trains, both passenger and freight, are running regularly."

WOUNDED FROM THE FRONT.

There are over six thousand vacant beds in the hospitals here. Three hundred and seventy-five wounded from the front arrived here to-night. They were wounded in various skirmishes in our front.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Confederate War Department has just made two new and independent Departments in North Carolina. Wilmington and the region of Cape Fear has been assigned to the command of Gen. W. H. C. WHITING, while the balance of the State is under charge of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT. These officers are graduates of the Military Academy, and were in the army at the outbreak of the rebellion. These changes must be regarded as indicative of the interest felt in the affairs of North Carolina, and of the preparation for a campaign. Heretofore North Carolina and Southeast Virginia formed one Department, under Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET. Perhaps his failure in the Spring campaign at Suffolk may have had something to do with the above changes.

GEN. AUGER IN COMMAND OF THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has been relieved, and Gen. AUGER temporarily assigned to the command of the defences of Washington.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

REBEL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NEGRO SOLDIERS.

An official report states that in the recent attack upon our forces at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, the object of the rebels was to capture the negroes recruited for Col. FARRAR's regiment and destroy a pontoon train. The negroes, however, had all been transferred to the other side of the river, excepting those doing picket duty, and the pontoon train was awaiting transportation. FARRAR, with a few men, attacked the enemy so vigorously that they had not time to accomplish their object, but in twenty minutes after their first appearance were in full retreat.

THE STRENGTH OF MOSBY'S COMMAND.

Major COLE, in a report to Gen. LOCKWOOD, who commands the defences of Maryland Heights, says:

"MOSBY's command has been greatly underrated, for I am credibly informed by prisoners, citizens and contrabands that his force consists of a battalion of 300 men. MOSBY is one of STUART's Staff officers, and has been detached for the express purpose of destroying communications between the Army of the Potomac and Washington."

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

To-day a train arrived from Catlett's Station with about 180 sick and wounded, the latter being mainly of Col. GRANGER's Cavalry, who were engaged in the fight Monday. Among them are Major YOUNG, Lieut. MARTIN, Aid to Gen. GARGE; Major NELSON and Lieut. F. A. BAKER, Adjutant of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

THE ATTACK UPON THE IRONSIDES.

A dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN shows that the *Ironsides* was not injured by the torpedo exploded under her by the rebels. The party who had the torpedo in charge was captured, together with their sailing orders, which furnish important information.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander CARYWALLADER has been detached from the command of the *Sabine*, and is awaiting orders. Commander J. C. BEAUMONT has been detached from the command of the *Nantucket*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Lieut.-Commander LEONARD PAULDING has been detached from the *Michigan* and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New-York. Lieut.-Commander STARRETT B. LUCE has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the command of the *Nantucket*.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fine attendance yesterday evening, when PATTERSON's opera of "Inez" was given, recalled the best triumphs of last season. The house was fashionable and brilliant beyond the ordinary experience of the past week, and the quaint rhythms and vigorous instrumentation of the composer brought down, as of old, plenty of applause. Signor MARTINI, whose loss of voice on Saturday last occasioned a panic in Fourteenth-street, was once more at his post. No indications of the concert-*stage* were noticeable. The gentleman was in excellent voice, and went through the very laborious tenor *rôle* without visible fatigue. Signor BELLINI, too, happened to be in fine voice, so that with the co-operation of the prima donna, Mme. MARZIO, the performance was rendered thoroughly delightful. Mr. MARZIO had to surrender his place in the orchestra to Señor NUNO, in consequence of a severe attack of indisposition. The auxiliary forces were well handled by this gentleman.

There will be a grand performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, when VERDI's opera of "Rigoletto" will be played. That charming and accomplished prima donna, Miss KELLOGG, sustains the *rôle* of GILDA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The irrepressible and always acceptable GEORGE CHRISTY has turned up again. He has secured this time, a thoroughly pleasant establishment—the new Broadway theatre, opposite Niblo's. There, in combination with an admirable company, he gives a splendid entertainment of minstrelsy, which we have no hesitation in saying is the best of its kind in the City. There are plenty of negro minstrel establishments in Broadway, but they are all conducted on the broadest principles of vulgarity, and are wholly below the requirements of the age. GEORGE CHRISTY is nearly as big as ever, but he is vastly more [illegible] knows how to separate the long's from the black, and we will pick Sambo, in defiance of his pride, to the City once more.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—Mr. PAUL JUSSNET announces that the season at the French Theatre will commence on Tuesday, the 27th October. The Manager has selected a company with great care, and he hopes—reasonably we think—that the best support of the public will be extended to him. The special ties of the artists are as follows:

M. BERNAY GRAVIER, premier rôle, first jeune premier.

M. RÉGNIER, financier, père noble, venant de Bruxelles.

M. CALIXTE FAYE, jeune premier amoureux, venant de Strasbourg.

M. FELIXTIER, second premier rôle, venant de Versailles.

M. DORMIEUX, premier comique en tous genres, venant de Lyon.

M. EDGARD, premier comique en tous genres.

M. MAILLET, second financier, second père venant de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

M. DUVAL, rôles de convenance.

M. BENJAMIN, } rôles accessoires.

M. LEBON, }

Mme. ANDRÉE LEVASSEUR, première rôle, forte jeune première, venant de Bruxelles.

Mme. ANNA HAMPSON, jeune première, forte jeune première.

Mme. LOUISE MAILLET, ingénuité, première amoureuse, venant de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Mme. STEPHANIE BRAGER, duègne, mère noble, venant de Milan et Florence.

Mme. HELÈNE DORMIEUX, soubrette en tous genres, venant de Lyon.

Mme. NATHALIE DUMAS, jeune coquette et soubrette.

Mme. LOUISE FELIXTIER, rôles de convenance, venant de Versailles.

Mme. GRANDMAIS, seconde amoureuse, seconde tragedienne.

Mme. ESTELLE DUMAS, rôles accessoires.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Every one will be delighted to hear that these fashionable and delightful entertainments, will positively commence at Irving Hall, on Monday next, the 19th instant. Several new morceaux will be introduced by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, and the patrons of the first concert will receive a bonus in the shape of a free admission to Mr. THOMAS THOMAS' first grand popular concert on the following Saturday.

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.—The current is the last week of the present season, as the Pavilion will be removed to Brooklyn on Monday, where the entire company will appear for one week. This evening is devoted to the benefit of the gamest and courtly jester, Mr. JAMES CONE, and to-morrow is that most fearless of equestrians, Mr. HENRY STONE.

Secretary Chase at Cincinnati.

HIS SPEECH TO THE CITIZENS.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday last, on a brief vacation visit, and was welcomed most enthusiastically by an immense crowd of citizens, who greeted him at the railroad depot with salvos of artillery and a grand military and civic procession. The distinguished visitor was then escorted to the Burnet House, where, notwithstanding the drawback of a heavy rain, the crowd was considerably augmented and lent an hearing a speech. In a few moments Mr. CHASE appeared on the balcony, and was greeted with lively cheering.

GEORGE F. DAVIS, Esq., on behalf of the citizens, then welcomed Mr. CHASE, in the following remarks:

On behalf of the merchants of Cincinnati, and especially on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, I come to extend this hand of welcome. We feel proud of you as one of us proud of you as a representative in the Cabinet of our nation; and while we would not detract from the talents of any one in that body, we feel that upon the proper and successful management of our finances depends our success as a nation, for we know that when they have been disorganized, our currency depreciated, our enemies have rejoiced and gained new strength for their destructive work. But we have seen you send the traitors back to their dens, by establishing the credit of the Government, and giving the country a convenient and safe currency, that bids defiance to all reverses. We take pride, therefore, in holding you as one of our members, and welcoming you back to our State. And if, to-morrow, in Clifton Precinct, you deposit your ballot as a further evidence of your devotion to the Government, it will be a rebuke to every laggard who fails to return home and perform his respectable duty at the ballot-box. With these words of welcome and appreciation, I present you to the inhabitants of Cincinnati.

Mr. CHASE responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be with difficulty that I can make myself heard, even by a small portion of this vast assembly. When I look upon this sea of faces, when I have seen my fellow-citizens all through the State come to meet me, I ask myself what I have done to merit all this kindness? And when I look back upon my career I find nothing in it, except the very simple performance of a very plain duty. And, during all my past years I may say I have only wanted to know what my duty to the people was, and then to ask God for the courage to do it. (Applause.)

I have come among you, fellow-citizens, on a visit to my old home. I remember the time well, when where we now stand was simply a grass square, entirely unoccupied, save by a man who has now gone to his last rest—Judge BURNET—and to come here as a little boy, to play, and to see the Judge, for he was my great man in those days. And now what do I see? This proud city, with its splendid architecture, with its beautiful churches, with its crowded workshops, with its schools, with all its means of culture and development, and with all its means of diffusing prosperity and happiness. And when I see all this prosperity, all this contentment, in the end, and when I see all that is hoped for in the brilliant future, I ask, what has produced it? The answer comes at once to the lips: Intelligent, free labor, the hands of the masses of the people. And out of these same masses have come those who have governed the country in time past, and who are to govern it in time to come.

Now, fellow citizens, what has caused this great trouble in the country? This simple thing, and nothing else; the refusal of the aristocracy of the country to recognize the right of the masses to govern them. (Great applause.) But, fellow-citizens, I tell you the people will govern in spite of all the aristocracies that can be conjured between the Ohio and the Gulf. (Renewed applause.) The time was, and not very long ago, when we were a united people. The time never has been when we, here in Ohio, were not willing to do justice to the last extent to the South. Why, when I first left you here, I went to the Peace Conference at Washington, and what did we do, rascals as they said we were? Why, we asked those gentlemen of the South just to join in saying to their people and to ours, that there is nobody who wants to trench on the constitutional rights of a single State. We asked them to come back and join us in doing what Kentucky and Illinois had recommended—call a National Convention, and settle all the points between us. They refused to do it. Why? Simply because they had determined that the masses should not govern this country; because they had determined the Slavery interest should govern, and if they could not get that they would break up the Republic. After this refusal at home, Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, and you all know how lenient he was with them, that the great est complaint was, that he was too gentle with them. I suppose that he might have got once a little better, but he labored patiently with them until the firing on Sumter, and then came the struggle inevitably. We all went to war, and my judgment is that when a man has work to do he better go at it with all his might. And, recently, we have gone at it in dead earnest, and are making the rebels feel that they have strong and resolute men to deal with. (Cheers.) Sometimes I began to think that I could not raise money for paying all the troops, but somehow or other we have got along, and the patience of the people has held out. Now we have our own gallant Ohio man holding the gate of East Tennessee on one side, and another holding the other east of that State. And under the lead of another Ohioan, Vicksburgh has fallen, and the Mississippi is open. And under the lead of still another, our guns are being directed on Charleston, and very soon her walls will be buried in the dust. (Cheers.)

Then there are men from Ohio—soldiers and leaders as well—who have sealed their faith in this cause with their blood, or are now in captivity to the rebels. When I was a boy here, there was a man with whom I was in the habit of associating; I refer to Gen. LYONS, a Democrat of this city. He gave us a gallant son, who gave in our midst, received and endeavored to use the unless his cavalry called, he broke the sword that bound him, and rushed to the field, encountered the enemy bravely, and fell, nobly defending the honor of his country. The last message he left us, was to uphold the cause, he faithful to the Republic, see that the Government is maintained.

Now, fellow-citizens, what have we to do? We have simply to go to work, each in our places, and do our part. You would not have seen me here to-day, if I had not first taken care to provide for the soldiers. (Great cheers.) I had a bill off all the claims of everybody, and found I had the money, of $20,000,000 ahead, ready to pay the soldiers with. Now, what have we to do? Simply to vote for JOHN BROUGH. (Great cheers.) And see that every man on the ticket gets as many votes as he. (More cheers.) Then we will make a record upon which the whole country will pass with admiration and pride; and I will tell you, that the gentleman waiting and watching over the border, as well as those in the South, will be vastly and gloriously disappointed. (Great cheering and laughter.)

And now, speaking from the bottom of my heart in this most unexpected reception, I pledge you, that whatever may fail, you will find me with you, who will always be true to the rights of the masses and the wishes of the people.

Mr. CHASE then withdrew to the room, amid great

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63, 68, 66, 30, 36, 2, 75, 6, 43, 47, 57, 3, 61.

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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 25, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot refrain again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel absolutely saturated.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 205 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great weakness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only fell weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 225 2d-av.

No. 138 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heavy pain in the head. I felt my head completely stopped up accompanied by continual surgeons of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every day I thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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From Rev. David Spraker, of Cuddebackville, New-York.

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From Peter Cannon, Esq., of Newton, N. J.

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From Mr. Chester G. Parker, of Oneida, N. Y.

"For several years I was troubled with an affection of the lungs and throat, accompanied by severe cough, which threatened serious inroads upon my constitution. Was induced to make use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. To the astonishment of myself and my friends, I was entirely relieved and cured. I cheerfully recommend the Balsam to the public as a safe, sure and reliable medicine for all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, coughs, colds, &c."

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AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

A CARD.
GREAT WESTERN
(LIMITED)
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF NEW-YORK.

☞ HAVING ESTABLISHED BRANCH OFFICES at Liverpool, the Management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool, under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liver

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' ORDERS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find it to their advantage to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

DRESEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.
WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1868.

This Bank has been appointed a Depositary of the sale and distribution of United States 5-20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the loan, issued bearing interest from the date of the issue, viz., 6 per cent. in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to Government Depositary Banks and Dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the usual attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all the principal points in the United States and Canada, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other Banking House in the country.

SAM'L G. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 72 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Accrued Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Checks and Drafts forwarded and on presentation at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having been forwarded, and now in my hands, ready for delivery to the Transfer Agent of said Company, for the account of Directors, I will be found at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October next, or thereafter, ready to deliver the same.
HENRY T. FOOT, Secretary.
W. M. A. ORDER, President.
New-York, Sept. 22, 1868.

SEMONSON & BROWN
offer their services as Brokers for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner Broadway,
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

EDWARD KING,
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN pursuance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 23, 1857, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1868, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said act, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon such and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1868, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Funded Six Coupon Bonds, issue of the twenty-first March, dated July 1, 1858, due or payable 1870, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to J. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse E. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to S. Thum, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse E. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, issued to Hall Wilson; No. 50, issued to Jesse E. Dubois, attorney; No. 51, issued to Jesse E. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse E. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1868. RICHARD YATES, Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, Sept. 28, 1868.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS ISSUED IN aid of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

All persons holding Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that the same will be presented for payment at the office of the Treasurer of said City in Milwaukee, or at the office of F. Schall & Co., in the City of New-York, with interest at the rate of 20 per cent until maturity on all Bonds due July 1, 1869, thereafter at the rate of 7 per cent until the day of maturity, and that the same will cease to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent on the Bonds still outstanding, issued Sept. 1, 1868, from the time when due until surrender of the same.

No interest will be allowed on Bonds subsequent to July 1, next.

Interest not accompanied with all the Coupons belonging to the same is to be deducted. Bonds to be forwarded for payment should be addressed to the undersigned.
ALEX. MITCHELL, } Commissioners
W. P. LYNDE, } of the
CHAS. H. LAHKIN, } Public Debt.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 36 WALL-STREET.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness. 7-30 Treasury Notes.

Government, gold and sterling coupons and vouchers, and American gold purchased and sold on commission.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Securities.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals addressed to JOHN N. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the day of October, 1868, for the sale to the undersigned of Five Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $20,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $20,000.
J. M. FORBES,
E. TRAIRE,
E. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
Boston, Oct. 3, 1868.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and R. R. R. Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Northern Railroad, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's operations and for electing a new Board of Directors.
G. L. DARNWOOD, Sec'y.
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of McANDREW & WARD, No. 15 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sum out of town, in sums of $3,000 to $100,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold on Commission.
By A. G. BERNEVAFT & CO.,
No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Stock of a Company in a paying business. Address, stating price, P. O. Box 1,000.
W. E. EARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA.
COLEMAN & CO., No. 5 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to handle
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, we are prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR $246,000 OF KINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEER AND RELIEF COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 32 Court-st., Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1868.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County until 12 M. on the 21st day of October, 1868, for disposal of Kings County Volunteer and Relief Bonds, issued by authority of an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1868, and by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted Oct. 2, 1868.

The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Nov. 1, 1868, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable in consecutive annual installments of $20,000 each, commencing on the First day of May, 1869, and on the 1st day of May in each year thereafter, up to and including the year 1888, $40,000 in 1889, $20,000 in 1890, and $40,000 in 1891.

Each installment of bonds will be identified by numbers corresponding with the dates of years they are to run, from 1 to 19 inclusive.

The proposals must state the number of bonds desired, the amount of premium per bond, and of which class.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Kings County Volunteer and Relief Bonds," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to promote or protect the interests of the County.
THOS. A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—FARGOUT BROTHERS & CO., No. 48 South-st., continue to sell drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 26, 1868.
A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All dividends unclaimed for by the 20th of November next will be paid at this office in Cleveland, or in New-York, on current funds, at the option of the stockholder.
H. C. LOUD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE dollars per share, (3 per cent.) free of Government tax, is declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 337 AND 339 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
NO. OF DEPOSITORS 19,000
ASSETS $851,424
Dividends have all been SIX PER CENT. on $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 shall bear interest from Oct. 1.
EZRA N. SANDFORD, President.
JOSIAH MCELRATH, } Vice Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER G. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 32D-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before 20th October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 171 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 8 P. M.
R. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. F. CORTIS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst. Branch offices in Eastern District, Williamsburgh.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SILVANUS A. BURGE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital	$300,000
Surplus over ..... $300,000 Assets over	$600,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million, of dollars, only invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities for insuring against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the insured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over five hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 40 per cent of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participating Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction to the premium made to customers overturning non-participation policies.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. L. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
We will open on
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1868, at 10 o'clock,
At the Salerooms, No. 22 Murray-st. and No. 21 Warren-st.
LARGE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
SQUARES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, &c.
The above goods are all consigned, and will be found worthy the attention of the trade.
CURTIS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner "SPRINGBOK," consisting of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, HATS, WOOL, COTTON, LINEN THREAD, NEEDLES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, MAIN BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SABRES, BUTTONS, WRAPPING AND WRITING PAPER, TIN COVERS, PEPPER, PIMENTO, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, ROCK GINGER, EPSOM SALTS, MUSTARD, SALTPETRE, BRUGS, KIP, &c., &c.

The steamer will leave the Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st, at 9 o'clock, to convey purchasers to the sale.
ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize bark "SPRINGBOK," consisting of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, HATS, WOOL, COTTON, LINEN THREAD, NEEDLES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, MAIN BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SABRES, BUTTONS, WRAPPING AND WRITING PAPER, TIN COVERS, PEPPER, PIMENTO, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, ROCK GINGER, EPSOM SALTS, MUSTARD, SALTPETRE, BRUGS, KIP, &c., &c.

The steamer will leave the Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st, at 9 o'clock, to convey purchasers to the sale.
ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Oct. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th day of October next, for BANDING and BUSHING the enlarged gun, at the forts and arsenals of the United States in the Atlantic States, amounting in number to 300 guns.

The guns will be delivered at and removed from the establishment where the work is to be done at the cost of the United States.

Proposals for the 300 the Fortis, about 40 in number—will be received until the 20th of December next; and in the case of these, the guns will be delivered at San Francisco, if by vicinity.

The guns now to be turned down to a true cylinder for the length of twenty-seven inches from the rear of the base ring, reversed to take a band of the best wrought iron, the interior diameter of which will be twenty inches, and its thickness three inches.

The vent is to be welded with a new bush of pure ingot copper, one inch in diameter and about nine and a half inches long, and bored with a vent of one-tenths of an inch.

Drawings of the gun in its original form, and with the band put on, can be seen at this office, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., at the Watervliet Arsenal, and at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-street, City of New-York; at the Arsenal at Bridesburgh, Penn., and at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; at the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.; St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., and Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

The work is to be done to the entire satisfaction of the officer who will be appointed to superintend it, and payments will be made in full for each gun upon his certificate of inspection and receipt.

Proposals will state the price per gun for the whole operation, to describe in detail the manner in which it is proposed to carry on the band; the number they will finish per month, and the time which will be required to do the whole work. The method and the time required for doing the work, as well as the price, will be important in the consideration of the question of awarding the contract.

No bids will be considered from any party who is not now actually engaged in the manufacture of large and heavy machinery, and who can, in the opinion of this Department, fully prepared to execute the work. In the case of parties not known to this Department, evidence to the foregoing effect must accompany the proposal.

Bond, with two sureties, in the penal sum of fifty per cent. of the bid, will be required for the fulfillment of the contract, and the Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Banding Ordnance," and will be addressed to Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND OATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1868.

Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of the Depot, to be delivered at the Depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Hay will be received for first thousand (5,000) bales of Oats or Straw, and for two tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be carefully baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, October 20, 1868, for

For regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventy-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

Curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

Curb, gutter and flagging Sixteenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

New house for Hose Company No. 11.
New house for Hose Company No. 23.
New house for Hose Company No. 61.
New house for Engine Company No. 31.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 46.
Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 47.
Dredging slip foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.
Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 30 and 31, North River.
Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 42 and 43, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 9, 1868.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Fortieth-street, north side, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue.

For fencing lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, and also on Fiftieth, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, inclusive, to be known as Numbers One, Twelve, and Seventeen, in block number three hundred and thirty-four; also, all the lots or parcels of land on the north side of Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, the lots on the opposite side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of one hundred and forty feet westerly from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number five hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the block between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 20 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New-Court-House, Oct. 15, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying Forty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For sewer in Varick-street, from Clarkson to West Houston-street.

For sewer in Hudson-street between Houston and Clarkson-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Varick-street, and upon the intervening blocks to the middle of the adjacent blocks between Third-avenue and East River, also all the property on both sides of Varick-street between West Houston and Clarkson streets, and the lands on the southerly side of Houston-street from the rear of lots fronting on Varick-street to and including Ward number ten of said city. Also all the property on both sides of Hudson-street, between Houston and Clarkson-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 20 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New-Court-House, October 15, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room Number Twelve, City Hall, until further notice. All persons interested in matters pending before the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OSTRUDE,
Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering all matters referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee at the regular meeting.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Aldermen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all matters referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
COLUMBIA
Capt. Forbes,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $100.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 2 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Matson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Saturday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, Jenkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Chief Cabin Passage, New-York to Liverpool	$130 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
Steerage	30 00
Chief Cabin Passage, Boston to Liverpool	$110 00
Second Cabin Passage	60 00
Steerage	30 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these lines will not be responsible for goods or specie unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Oct. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Oct. 31
CITY OF PARIS	Wednesday	Nov. 4

Leaving Pier No. 45, North River, foot of Canal-st., North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, &c., at equally low rates.

For freight or passage, apply at the office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Prepaid Drafts, Liverpool or London: First Cabin, $75, gold $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full-powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor) and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sails.
VIRGINIA	2,000	Grace	Friday, Oct. 23.
CAROLINA	2,000	Roberts	Friday, Nov. 6.
LOUISIANA	2,000	Brooking	Friday, Nov. 20.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Underwriters' Association, are fitted with Patent Reefers of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers; which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

MONTREAL,
Capt.

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron Steamship
2,800 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office on the pier.

For freight, apply at No. 34 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The new steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,400 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARSHIGON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana for the mails and passengers.

No freight received on board after leaving Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to

STOUFFORD, THILSTON & CO.,
No. 12 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The new side-wheel United States mail steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM H. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Reade-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

No freight or passengers received after sailing.

JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailings on Saturday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, foot of Walnut-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & SHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOWDEN,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed after Wednesday. For passage or freight, apply at

E. B. CROWNWELL & CO.,
No. 34 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $2.50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and by DERBY & JACKSON, No. 119 Nassau-st., or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the book, postage free, on receipt of $2.50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, Office of Wm. Hall & Son, 7 Park Row, Tribune Building, 3d floor. Passports obtained, viséed, and information relating thereto.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8, will be presented Flotow's most popular Opera of
MARTHA.
THE FAIR AT RICHMOND,
with a most complete cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SULLER,
Her first appearance on an American stage.
Signor ANTONIO FAMAGO,
his first appearance on this stage.
Signor HAN BAL BIACHI,
his first appearance on this stage.
Conductor.....J. MUNO.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, OCT. 17, AT 1,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
In active preparation, Verdi's grand opera of
MACBETH,
which will be produced shortly.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for any of the above named representations will commence this morning at the Box-office of the Academy, 55 East Fourteenth-st., No. 701 Broadway, and Newsstands, at Hunt & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 9 A. M.

THE PILOT. THE SCHOOL.
THE CHARACTERS. THE DEEP, DARK DUNGEON.
And thrive on THE GREAT GHOSTAL SPECTRE
thrills the audience with
BREATHLESS ATTENTION AND WONDER.
It will be presented with such representation of
THE GREAT GERMAN COMEDIETTA,
THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.
in which
MR. W. L. MORRIS
the great native American Dutch Comedian appears in
THE LAUGHABLE UBARACTER,
HANS HARTLE.
This Piece is brimful of fun, and keeps the audience in
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
from the commencement to the end.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening.
THE GIANT BOY,
Nineteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living. Also,
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Paris.
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
discovered in the Convent of Castile, including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALACARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful sewing machine.
LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE MONSTER PYTHON
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND EQUESTRIAN, Learned Dog, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 20th of November, or new ones will then be issued, and old ones not received after that date.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.
Mile. de.....opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS THURSDAY, Oct. 15,
Last day but two of
THE ARABS. THE ARABS.
Miss. MARIE MACARTE
AND THE MAMMOTH COMPANY,
EACH AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
as the Pavilion will be removed to Brooklyn on Monday
Next.
BENEFIT THIS EVENING
of the accomplished Equestrian Artist, Junior and National Entertainment Philosopher,
Mr. JAMES COOK. Mr. JAMES COOK.
On which occasion a variety of
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
BY THE LEVIATHAN COMPANY OF ARTISTS.
THE ARABS. THE ARABS. THE ARABS.
THE MERCURY OF THE DESERT,
IN NEW AND WONDROUS FEATS.
Miss. MARIE MACARTE
in an entirely new
GRAND PROGRAM ACT.
and in her renowned representation of
TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK,
AND DEATH OF BLACK BESS.
In which the will introduce her marvelously highly trained mare, "Black Bess," whose wonderful instinct and sagacity is unparalleled.
MR. JAMES COOK
WILL SPEAK A BIT
SECOND-LEE-REMUE WARD.
MR. HAYOR STONE
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
Afternoon at 2; evening at 8.
For full descriptions see small bills.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, OCT. 16,
Benefit of Mr. HAYOR STONE.
The most accomplished and most popular rider in the world.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
This is positively the last week of the season, as at the special request of a committee of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, the new and superb Pavilion will be removed to that city on Monday next.
THE WONDROUS BEDOUIN ARABS
and
THE ENTIRE NEW YORK COMPANY
will appear in their entire
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.....H. A. Baker.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 15,
THE BRILLIANT AUDIENCE
LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
MUSIC AND MIRTH.
THE COMIC OPERA
JOHN OF PARIS,
with full chorus and appointments.
LADIES REWARE.
Sir Charles Coversour (his first appearance).....Mr. Whiting
Col. Cavasour.....Mr. G. H. Andrews
Matilda.....Miss Henrietta Irving
Grace Pastoral.....Miss Mary Shaw
Lady Beauchamp.....Mrs. Tyrell
Doors open at 7. Begin at 8.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 201 BROADWAY, No. 539.
R. M. HOOLEY, sole Proprietor; GEO. CHRISTY, Stage Manager; E. BOWERS, Director of Amusements; H. PERCY, Vocal Director. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, and every Evening, Christy, Bowers, Percy, Germon, Gaynor, Sweeney, Pacey, Pierson, Grando, Kelley, Johnson, &c. Look at the new features: Gymnastic Air, Mississippi Fling, the Actor and the Singer, Conny O'Kyan, Fulton Market, a Saturday Night, the Fatal Duel, Between Mr. Bowers and Mr. Schell, Schermerhorn Dorr's Boy, &c., &c. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the following certificates of certificates of stock of the United States loan of 1842, issued in the name of Amos Henriques, have been lost, and payment of the same has been stopped at the Treasury Department in Washington, viz.: Nos. 113 and 119, two certificates, each $500; Nos. 120 and 124, two certificates, each $1,000; Nos. 125 and 126, two certificates, each $1,000; Nos. 168 to 169, two certificates, each $500; Nos. 170 and 171, two certificates, each $1,000; Nos. 172 and 173, two certificates, each $1,000, in $5,000. Nos. 174 to 177, four certificates, each $1,000, in $4,000. Nos. 178 to 181, four certificates, each $1,000, in $4,000. Nos. 182 to 185, four certificates, each $1,000, in $4,000. Nos. 186 to 189, four certificates, each $1,000, in $4,000. Nos.

FURTHER FROM THE REBEL STATES

Jeff. Davis on the Rebel Finances and Croakers.

Wigfall Revived in the Character of a Political Economist.

The Unprofitableness of Confederate Victories.

THE ARMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Speech of Governor Letcher to the Conscript Officers.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

JEFF. DAVIS ON REBEL FINANCES AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

J. W. Newman, Esq., *Surveying Confederate Society, Enterprise, Miss.:*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 7th ult., inclosing a copy of an address to the people of the Confederate States, calling on them to unite in an effort to restore and maintain the par value of the currency with gold by forming associations of citizens who will engage to sell and buy only at reduced prices. The object of the address is most laudable, and I sincerely hope for its great success in arousing the people to concerted action upon a subject of the deepest importance. The process for speculation has become a genuine evil. It has caused to take possession of the whole country, and is the source of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a careful effort to amass money. It destroys enthusiasm and produces public confidence. It injures the efficiency of every measure which demands the zealous cooperation of the people in repelling the public enemy, and threatens to bring upon us every calamity which can befall freemen struggling for independence.

The united exertions of societies like those you propose should accomplish much toward abating this evil, and infusing a new spirit into the community.

I trust, therefore, that you will continue your labors until their good effect becomes apparent everywhere.

Please accept my thanks for the comforting tone of your patriotic letter. It is a relief to receive such a communication at this time, when earnest effort is demanded; and when I am burdened by the complaining and desponding letters of many who have stood all the day idle, and now blame anybody but themselves for reverses which have come and dangers which threaten.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SENATOR WIGFALL ON HIGH PRICES.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 7.

The Central Committee appointed at the late meeting in Albemarle County has appointed various sub-committees to canvass their respective districts, and obtain the written pledge of the people to carry out said resolutions. By request, Mr. WIGFALL has furnished the following brief sketch of his remarks at the September Court:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I hereby furnish briefly the reasons which induced me to advise the action lately taken by yourselves and others of this county.

It seems to me that the people do not properly realize the fact that their interests are identical with those of their Government. It is but their agent. It has and can have no interest which is antagonist to theirs. The President, Members of Congress, Cabinet Ministers, and Judges are all citizens of the country, chosen by other citizens to discharge temporarily the duties which belong to their respective offices.

The army is also composed of citizens. It has to be paid, clothed, subsisted and armed. This can be done only by the Government. The heavy purchases necessary for this purpose must be made upon credit or for cash. The Government itself has no credit except that based on the property of the people. It has no money except that collected by taxation.

It follows, then, that it is the interest of the taxpayers that the war shall be conducted with as little cost as possible. In other words, that the Government should buy at the lowest prices.

The currency now reaches certainly five, and possibly ten times the amount necessary for the enhanced transaction of the business of the country. Prices have steadily risen as money has become abundant. Reduce the currency and prices will fall. The war debt will thus be lessened and the taxes be lightened in proportion.

Those who are now selling for high prices will receive less, it is true; but they will pay less for what they buy, and on the whole their condition will not be materially changed. The farmer now protects himself against what he considers the extortion of *the merchant by the increased price of his produce*, So the merchant protects himself against the farmer. All who have anything to sell need to be growing rich. How is it with the Government, which buys everything and sells nothing? It buys for the taxpayers, and every note it issues must at some time be redeemed by them in gold and silver. When that time comes they will see that instead of riches they have been piling up a monument of debt to fall upon and crush them.

Their liberties have been invaded, and their right to self-government denied. They have been involved in a most cruel war. An army has been put in the field. To arm and subsist it Treasury Notes have been issued, and have become the currency of the country. They were issued in large sums, and prices immediately began to rise. The higher the prices the larger the issues, and the larger the issues the higher the prices. The cost of the war the first year was one or two hundred millions of dollars, three or four hundred millions the next, and it will be eight or ten the third, if prices are not reduced. Must not such a debt swallow up not the incomes only, but the property itself of the tax-payers, if prices continue to increase in the future as they have in the past? Let there be no longer the fatal delusion that they are growing richer and richer by selling to each other and to the Government at prices steadily growing higher and higher. They will wake from that dream of prosperity when peace and the tax-gatherer come.

The remedy I suggest will certainly reach the evil if acted on. Then let every man at once receive 10 per cent of his income in Government bonds. Every dollar that is so invested will to that extent contract the currency, and reduce prices. The cost of the war will then begin steadily to decrease. It has increased heretofore, is now increasing, and it must be decreased, or the people will be ruined. The Government can well afford to pay eight per cent. interest on the cost of army supplies, when buying at from five hundred to one thousand per cent, less than it is now paying. Would any farmer give for a horse his note payable at interest for five dollars, if he could buy the same horse for a hundred dollars, and borrow the money at eight per cent. interest.

This is no "Government debt" we are contracting. It is a debt which we shall have to pay. Every man who has one dollar's worth of property to be taxed will be called on for his share. Then let those who are interested at once turn over to the Government their one-tenth tax in kind, and to that extent relieve the Government from the necessity of further purchases and further inflating the currency by additional issues of Treasury Notes. Set aside another tenth; and if needed sell it to the Government at old prices. The issue of Treasury notes will thus, day by day, become less, and day by day those now in circulation will become cheaper. Prices then must soon fall. In the meantime sell to the soldier's family at reasonable prices. Deal not hardly with the wives and children of those who are fighting for the protection of our property.

Upon the soldier the present high prices fall with peculiar hardship. The $11 a month which he receives is scarcely worth $8, and he cannot be relieved by an increase of pay. It would but call further inflate the currency and increase prices. If he pay were double, the $22 would probably buy less than the $11 which he now receives.

Trusting, gentlemen, that the other counties will follow the noble example yours has set, and that, if they should do so, the people of the other States will not regard with indifference the notion of the people of this great Commonwealth, I beg leave to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS T. WIGFALL.

To Messrs. W. W. Minor, T. J. Randolph, W. H. Hudson, J. J. Bowcock, S. W. Ficklin, W. R. Southall, Thos. Wood, Committee.

CONVOCATION OF CONSCRIPT OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 8.

The conscript officers from the thirteen Congressional Districts of the State have been in consultation in the city for some days past. From their reports it appears that over 20,000 conscripts from Virginia have been put in the field during the past year. By invitation of Col. Gurney, the commanding officer commandant at Camp Lee, these officers and other invited guests, including Gov. LETCHER, Mayor MAYO, and Gens. WEBER and BLEDSOE, partook a dinner there on Tuesday last. In responding to a toast to Virginia, Gov. LETCHER made a brief address, in which he expressed the opinion that the present war would last as long as the American Revolution. [Dispatch of Wednesday.] Well, said the Governor, you'll see, in the end, that I am right in all the arrangements which are demanded of us. So it will, but I cannot admit the need of President of the Confederate States—if not by fair means, by force. They will be found, I trust, in regard to the conscript law, and LINCOLN will stop his tinkering with the Proclamation. LINCOLN, a short time since, in the course of a conversation with Dr. HAMMOND, said that he had been commissioned by God to restore the Union, and he meant to do it. His failure thus far had been for the want of competent Generals, not for the want of brave soldiers. Lincoln inquired of Dr. H. "What was the opinion of the Southern people in regard to the war?" The Doctor replied, "They think it will last through your term of office." "Ah," said Lincoln, "do you think my term of office closes with mine four years? No, Sir; there will be a dispute in regard to the electoral vote, and I shall be President another term, as God has ordained." The gentleman, the Governor continued, we are in for a long and bloody war, and we must fight it out, finally conquering a glorious independence. The South can never be subjugated. It is better that every man, woman and child be sacrificed than that the South fail in this contest.

Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, Chief of the Conscript Bureau, and Col. SUMNER made very neat addresses, and were followed by Gens. WEBER and BLEDSOE, Mayor MAYO and others. The party broke up about dark, everyone being pleased with the occurrences of the evening.

BRAGG REINFORCED.

The city was put in good humor yesterday morning, by the rumor that official information had been received of the arrival of Gen. BUCKNER DUKE'S Lee at Murfreesboro, with twenty thousand Confederate troops. The welcome story obtained ready credence, and many seemed to think BURNSIDE already reduced to the necessity of coming, without delay, out of his works and fighting at Chattanooga, or fighting his way back to Nashville. To hasten his decision as to which of these courses he should pursue, Sumter fired, it was later in the day asserted, opened on Chattanooga with two hundred guns, and was shelling lustrously.

BARRENNESS OF CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 9.

A remarkable circumstance of the war, and one that has been the subject of most speculation and curiosity to Europe, and indeed to educated minds in all parts of the world, is the barrenness of Confederate victories. We are accustomed to read in history of battles as decisive events. If they do not determine the fortunes of a contest, they generally pass large territories from one belligerent to another, give the key to commanding positions, and accompanied with other important incidents of advantage. The only advantage, however, which appears to have resulted to us in the greatest and severest battles of this war is the comparative list of casualties, which, after all, is a vulgar and silly test of victory.

The war lingers in the slow and sanguinary train of indecisive battles. At Chancellorsville and at Chickamauga were fought the two bloodiest battles of the war; each of them contested for three days, and either of them equal in size to the armies, in carnage, in dramatic displays of valor, and in all the incidents of military pomp, to the most famous conflicts of history. Yet the result of these splendid victories is only the meagre gratification that we killed more Yankees than they Confederates. So in all the war, battles have been scarcely more than cruel sweeps of human life. They end with comparative lists of killed and wounded, and with an inventory of captures; there is no territory regained, no enemy dispatched; it is thought sufficient to have accomplished the death of several thousand Yankees and the taking of a certain number of small arms, colors, and other trash of the battle-field.

There must be some general explanation of what has been so invariable in the war—the fruitless and barren character of our victories. It is a favorite sneer with European journals. But they misunderstand the causes of what is both an anomaly and a paradox. The inferiority of our victories in point of results to those of other wars recorded in history, while superior to them in all other respects, is certainly not to be ascribed to the cowardice of our soldiers or the ignorance of our commanders. We have enough of valor and of military genius to achieve victories commensurate in all respects with the most famous of history. The explanation of our deficiency is to be found in the very heart of our military organization; it involves that great vice, which is constantly the stumbling block of our armies, and the source of so much misfortune and moral disease in the Confederacy—the remission of military discipline.

We win great victories, but we do not improve them. The first successes of the battle are no sooner obtained than our army becomes a mob, and falls to cheering and exultations, in which the general officers indecently participate. The rapidity of the enemy, instead of being the occasion of the supreme and most persistent efforts for his destruction, is the signal for relaxation and the pleasant congratulations of success. When the French lines gave way at Waterloo, the British troops raised loud cheers for their commander, as he appeared on the scene of the enemy's routing. "No cheering now, men," replied WELLINGTON, "go forward and complete your victory."

That untimely exultation, which seems to take possession of our army on every occasion of victory, and in which the results of the victory easily escape us, is to be attributed to want of rigor. It is this crying evil which makes the army of the Confederacy, in practice, scarcely more than a huge militia. There can be no military efficiency when the penalties of the military code are not enforced; when preachers and other sentimental persons in the Confederacy recommend an anti-discipline school that would pardon desertion and pet refractory soldiers with sugar plums. The short-coming of our victories is to be mainly ascribed to the want of discipline and the consequent defect of sustained and persistent power in our armies. The reformation must commence here. We cannot improve our victories until the discipline of our armies shall be improved, and they shall learn, instead of cutting congratulatory capers over every success, to follow it up with undiverted and unrelenting purpose.

We may win victories which will bear comparison with *Marengo or Waterloo. As yet we have accomplished nothing in this war which will bear such* comparison, unless we may except the first Manassas and the Valley campaign of JACKSON.

In one instance a "grand army" was annihilated; in the other an army less numerous was stampeded by the vigor of pursuit. In both instances the work on hand was completed; there was no after-claps; no stories of a recruited enemy and renewed opposition; of successes left half developed or suddenly converted to disaster. These are, perhaps, the only two incidents of the war wherein the results have been commensurate with the expenditure of treasure and blood made to obtain them. It is thus that they are to be esteemed great and decisive victories, and to take rank in history with examples of power and genius, and those military events which are great for other reasons than the arithmetic of killed and wounded.

DAVIS GONE SOUTH.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Wednesday, says:

"His Excellency President DAVIS passed through Petersburgh yesterday, on the 8½ o'clock morning train, for some point south. The President was accompanied only by a friend or two, and but for the fact that he is so well known by the people of the Confederacy, would have gone through entirely unobserved. He was looking well, and appeared to be in excellent spirits."

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

We have rumors from East Tennessee, but otherwise there is no change in the situation of affairs. One report has it that Gen. JONES has occupied Knoxville, and another has it that FORREST has met BURNSIDE and defeated him—both of which, I fear, are premature. BRAGGARS made a slight advance on our right yesterday, during a heavy rain that lasted for thirty hours, but retired again. The work of retreating and returning his wounded has not been completed. About 2,200 of his wounded fell into our hands. These are now being sent within his lines at his request. His dead have been wholly uncared for, so far as he is concerned. He has never made any request for permission to bury them, as has been alleged in some of the public prints. The last correspondence between him and Gen. BRAGG previous to the battle terminated in anger on the part of BRAGGARS, who informed Gen. BRAGG that for the future he would hold no further communication with him except under a battle flag. This resolution seems to have undergone a change, for his request that his wounded might be paroled and returned to him was couched in terms of unusual courtesy and respect. It is wonderful what effect a good drubbing has upon the manners of some people.

The late battle has thrown a large number of wounded men upon the State of Georgia. Heretofore the people of that State have seen but little of the war—its horrors, its sufferings, its ghastly wounds. A great battle has been fought upon their soil, and an opportunity is now afforded them, and especially her women, to emulate the example set them by the Virginians in the later days of, and generous hospitality to the wounded. I am glad to hear the people are responding to the demands now made upon their sympathy and humanity in a manner *that at once evinces their zeal and generous sentiments. Every wound received upon the banks of* the Chickamauga was a wound received in their defence, and every man and woman within the limits of the State should feel it to be their duty, as well as a privilege, to do what they can to assuage those wounds and comfort and sustain their noble defenders.

The resolute manner in which the people of Georgia breasted the storm which lately broke upon her northern border, while it furnishes an example to all the States, should be a cause of pride to all her children. She was called on for 5,000 men in addition to the 60,000 she had already sent to the field, and she promptly furnished 15,000. Old men and boys, sound men and crippled, exempts, members of the Legislature and Congress, Presidents of colleges, Ex-Judges and Ex-Senators, retired officers of the army, and even young girls, abandoned their homes and rushed to arms, resolved that the invader should never gain a foothold within their great State. One fear encouraged by such resolution and such heavy patriotism. Had BRAGGARS won the battle of Chickamauga and penetrated further into the State, it would only have been to encounter a fresh foe in every dale and behind every bush along his line of march. This large levy is still under arms, ready and eager to suppress by any call that may be made upon them.

The conduct of our army that is capable of such achievements and such sacrifices should be the constant care of the Government and the people. The troops should be furnished not only with ample supplies of good meat and clothing, but with such other comforts as the circumstances of the country will permit.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Kings County Politics.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR SHERIFF, COUNTY JUDGE, JUSTICE OF SESSIONS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

The Democratic County Convention met at the Capitol, in Jorolemon-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, County Judge and Superintendent of the Poor. Mr. Sam R. WILES was called to the Chair, and Mr. JOHN J. WHITE was appointed Secretary. The roll of delegates being called, an informal ballot was taken for County Judge, the result of which was as follows:

James Troy	24	E. W. Bloom	6
Samuel Garrison	19		

This majority being so decidedly in favor of Mr. TROY, he was declared nominated by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The next in order was the candidate for Sheriff. A ballot was taken, and Mr. JOHN MCNAMEE, being the only candidate, received 37 votes—the whole number in the Convention. He was declared unanimously nominated.

The contest for Superintendent of the Poor was more animated, there being several candidates for the position. On the informal ballot the vote stood as follows:

Francis H. White	12	Wm. Powers	6
John Delaney	16	John Miller	5
James Edwards	23	Frederick Reitz	1
James O'Brien	6		

Two formal ballots were taken, and the third resulted in the choice of Mr. JOHN DELANEY, by the following vote:

John Delaney	40
James Edwards	23
E. G. White	1

Mr. DELANEY having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared nominated.

All the nominations were unanimously confirmed, and after appointing a Committee to wait upon the regular Democratic Convention to inform them of the result, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Regular Democratic County Convention met at the "Senate," in Fulton-street, in the afternoon, and nominated JAMES BOYLE for Superintendent of the Poor in the Second District, and NICHOLAS I. STILWELL for Justice of the Court of Sessions.

The nominations of the other Convention were indorsed.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

The Brooklyn Democratic City Convention nominated WILLIAM A. BROWN for Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District. The final vote stood as follows:

Wm. A. Brown	32
Thomas Goodwin	30

Mr. BROWN was thereupon declared unanimously nominated.

UNION REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican Assembly Convention for the Third District met last night, and after several ballotings, in which H. B. BRAMHAM received 5 votes, and AUGUSTUS CHRYSSAL 3 votes—the name of the latter was withdrawn, and that of Mr. WILLIAM M. THOMAS substituted. The ballotings were the same with the new candidate, and the Convention adjourned without making a nomination.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday, Oct. 15.—Nos. 44, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73.

BROOKLYN CIRT COURT.—Nos. 28, 66, 69, 70, 71, 77, 78 79, 81, 82, 83, 23, 82.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—Every young man—and woman, too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, or do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family, and others who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, secure success in life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fortune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to eminence. They are said to be "lucky," while thousands of other men, more highly educated or endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them to neither honor nor profit. These get a living, while many more drag out an unhappy existence, complaining of their hard lot, and end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession, or occupation, to which each person is adapted, and in which he may best succeed, can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents.

We have all the facilities for written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE CITY TRADE.—The subscriber offers to the trade the following Wines and Liquors, imported and bottled by himself, warranted of the best quality:

9,000 cases of "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."
500 cases of Old Cognac Brandy.
250 cases of Scotch and Irish Whisky.
500 cases of Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines.
100 cases of St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.

For sale by UDOLPHO WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

I will not shed my heart's bright blood,
Though fell misfortunes come in flocks;
I will not, by the holy rood,
Disgrace my parents' honored locks.
Life still affords some little good—
I'll go and buy a HAT of KNOX.
No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH, THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. The sweet's remedy, the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CARSON—CARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. A. Ellescder, D. D., JOSEPH CARSON and MELINDA A., daughter of Benjamin Carman, Esq.

DOWLING—DOWLING.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, Newport, R.I., by Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Newport, J. W. DOWLING, M. D., son of the officiating clergyman, and FANNIE A., daughter of L. A. Dowling, Esq.

FORTES—TODD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Ed. Lathrop, D. D., FREDERICK FORTES and MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of James L. Todd, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HAYNES—TRUSO.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Alfred Harris, at the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, Mr. JOHN E. HAYNES and Miss KATE, daughter of the late James Truso.

MILES—SANDS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., JOHN CHURCH MILES and HARRIET S. SANDS, all of this City.

FOST—STONE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Potts, GEORGE B. FOST and ALICE M., daughter of Wm. F. Stone, all of this City.

FORBUSH—CARTWELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, JAMES FORBUSH and MARY LOUISE, daughter of James Cartwell.

SUYDAM—FISHBURNE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. J. B. Fiske, D. D., RUSSELL SUYDAM, of this City, and MARY FISHBURNE, daughter of Henry E. Fisheburne, of Bushwick Heights.

SEELY—FATHERWATHER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Paterson, N. J., by Rev. Charles D. Shaw, WILLIAM J. SEELY, of Jersey City, and JULIA E. FATHERWATHER, only daughter of the late Hon. John S. Fatherwather, of the former place. No cards.

TAYLOR—GRAY.—On Monday, Oct. 12, at St. James' Church, Arlington, Vt., by Rev. F. A. Wasleigh, WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, of New-York, and ISABELLA A., youngest daughter of the late Harry Gray, of Arlington, Vt.

VOORHEES—DITMARS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Flatlands, Long Island, N. Y., by Rev. T. S. Doolittle, GEORGE E. VOORHEES, of Morristown, N. J., and M. GERTRUDE DITMARS, daughter of the late James Ditmars.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, EGBERMAN BALDWIN, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of his brother, G. W. Bird, Mr. WILLIAM BIRD, of Boston, aged 67 years.

His remains were taken to Boston for interment.

PLATT.—On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, after a lingering illness, MIS. MARGARETTA PLATT, eldest daughter of Peter D. Collins, and widow of the late Thomas Platt.

☞ Boston papers please copy. Funeral this afternoon, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 West 18th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SQUIRES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, MARIA THOMAS, of pulmonary consumption, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible], on Friday, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenville for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, of typhoid fever, MARY, only daughter of Gustavus E. and Eliza Williams, of Madison, Conn., aged 19 years.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible] Capt. Lamb—Lieut.-Col. F. Wendell, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Dalton, Lieut.-Col. E. Blondell, Commander Williamson, U. S. N., Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Bacon,